TOLEDO WEEKLY BLADE

AMERICA'S HOME AND FARM NEWSPAPER

FOUNDED IN 1836 | TOLEDO, OHIO, THURSDAY, MAY 15, 1924 | EIGHTY-NINTH YEAR — NO. 20

FRANCE HANDS POINCARE HAT; DUE TO RESIGN

Ruhr Policy Likely to Be Revised Now; Next Premier of Republic May Be Socialist.

A complete change of French policy towards German occupation, reparations and international debts loomed up Monday as a possibility, as the result of the defeat of the Poincare parties in the French general election Sunday.

Although the returns were incomplete, indications were that the Left bloc, which has been opposing the Poincare policies in the chamber of deputies had been victorious.

The French people, evidently are tired of Poincare's aggressive policies which have kept Europe stirred up for four years.

During his tenure Poincare has built up the most powerful military establishment in Europe, principally in the air. Also it has been part of his program to keep French troops in the Ruhr to guarantee indemnity payments, to refuse to make any immediate provision for the payment of war debts and to negotiate military agreements with various powers surrounding Germany. Such agreements have been concluded with Belgium, Poland, Rumania and Czecho-Slovakia.

Students of politics see a feeling of revulsion on the part of the French people. The people have spoken their will for peace, work and calmness. They evidently do not see the same perils on the eastern frontier that have caused Poincare so much anxiety.

Resignation Is Possibility.

Resignation of Premier Raymond Poincare and a complete revision of French policy regarding the Ruhr and reparations is imminent.

Members of the "Left," the coalition parties opposing Premier Poincare, obtained a crushing victory. The policies of this group were "peace, economy and international agreement." According to the incomplete returns the Left will have a substantial working majority in the next change of deputies.

Leaders of the anti-Poincare faction said there were many reasons for the strong support of the Left. They claim the French people are tired of an aggressive policy which keeps Europe in a turmoil and that they are opposed to an increase in taxes.

Herriot Likely Leader.

It is expected the radical Socialist party, headed by Edouard Herriot, will be the dominant party in the next chamber. Herriot was elected by a big majority in the Herault constituency.

The Monarchist leader, Leon Daudet, was defeated in Paris.

Former Premier Briand was elected, but General Manoury, a war hero, was defeated.

Andre Tardieu, former French high commissioner to the United States, was reported elected in the Seine et Oise district, but later it was said the result was in doubt.

On the basis of figures given out by the foreign office the Left bloc claimed a majority of 90 in the chamber of deputies. The official news agency, through which the government was making its announcements, admitted a majority of 30. According to the foreign office there will be 19 Conservatives; 118 Republicans, and 90 Left Republicans, totaling 227 for the Bloc National. It requires 293 for a majority in the chamber.

The newspapers Quotiden and L'Oeuvre, supporting the anti-Poincare faction, openly demanded the resignation of President Millerand and Premier Poincare.

Purdue Takes Lead in Pyrometry Study

Purdue university claims to have the largest and best equipped laboratory for the study of high temperature measurements in the United States.

Pyrometry became a required study at Purdue 11 years ago. Other schools took it up, but, excepting Columbia, offer only theoretical courses. Both Purdue and Columbia possess equipment for this phase of extensive practical engineering work.

There are 46 pyrometers in the Purdue laboratory. Four are radiation pyrometers, 12 are optical, seven are resistance type, and the remaining 23 are thermo-electric and miscellaneous.

Soviets Spare Life of Russian Priest

The trial of Bishop Prokoplus, Cheronese, on charges of treason has exemplified again the inclination of the Soviet authorities to deal lightly with high church offenders.

The court found Prokopius guilty and sentenced him to be shot, but as in the recent case of the Armenian Catholics, commuted the sentence on the ground that the offenses were old and that Prokopius was no longer a danger to the republic. The court ordered Prokopius exiled from Russia and his property confiscated.

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Cherry Blossoms Ruined by Quakes

Cherry blossom time in Tokio, with a reputation as one of the most beautiful sights in the world, was a comparatively drab season this year. The great fire of last September is the reason.

Before the disaster there were about 90,000 cherry trees in Tokio. Fully a third of these were destroyed in the fire and many more were damaged so badly that it will be years before their former glory returns. The central and eastern wards of the city, the once-famous cherry districts, were dreary this spring.

Wife Seeks Divorce; Husband "Sealed in"

Suing for divorce the wife of a business man in Nice obtained a court order sealing their apartment pending the proceedings. The assistant justice of the peace with the commissary of police visited the apartment, notifying the husband, living there with his daughter, of the court's order to seal it.

The husband refused to vacate the home, and the court's order not specifying in this respect, the authorities admitted the futility of discussion and failed to insist further on the departure of the occupants. However, on leaving the house they obeyed the order, sealing the door.

Not knowing of this, the victim, wishing to go out several hours later, was obliged to break the seal to leave home. Due notice was taken of his grievance at the police station.

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BURNS RESIGNS AS SLEUTH CHIEF

Says He Is Leaving U. S. Best Crime Enemy in the World.

Another figure long under attack in senate investigations passed from the public stage in the resignation of William J. Burns as chief of the bureau of investigation of the department of justice.

As a center of criticism leveled at the department since the resignation of Harry M. Daugherty as attorney general, Burns' retirement was regarded as certain to follow that of his former chief, although Attorney General Stone said upon assuming office that he had invited all of his assistants and department heads to remain at least until he acquainted himself with his duties.

Burns submitted his resignation May 9 and it was accepted. Mr. Stone has no one in mind to succeed Burns and may give no consideration to the question for another week. In the meantime, the bureau will be under direction of J. Edward Hoover, assistant director.

Burns declared he was leaving after having built up the bureau to a point where it is functioning with "more efficiency" than ever in its history.

He asserted he had accomplished a reorganization of the bureau which should easily be maintained as the greatest crime detecting and crime preventing agency in the world.

The suggestion that Burns was quitting because of criticisms directed at him when Attorney General Daugherty was under fire were laughed away by the chief who said he had twice asked Daugherty to relieve him and each time was requested to remain.

His retirement now, he added, merely indicated that he had completed several important investigations and he felt that the condition of his health and his desire to quit public office were sufficient grounds upon which he might ask to be relieved.

Kate Claxton, Once Stage Star, Dies

Kate Claxton, who starred 50 years ago as Louise, the blind girl, in "The Two Orphans," died of cerebral hemorrhage at her home in New York. She was alone when the end came. Miss Josephine Cone, her sister, discovered the body in the bathroom when she went to Miss Claxton's apartment a few hours later.

Miss Claxton was born in Somerville, N. J., 73 years ago. Her father was Colonel Spencer Wallace Cone, a journalist of New Brunswick.

But for the unexpected bequest of a childhood friend in 1915, the noted actress might have died in destitute circumstances.

Her benefactor was Mildred Johnson, who died in Freehold, N. J., leaving $20,000 to her.

Attack Is Launched on Veterans' Bureau

A vigorous attack upon the veterans' bureau was launched in the senate last week by Senator Oddie, Republican, Nevada, a member of the special committee which investigated the bureau's administration under Director Forbes. Because of its "erroneous policy, improper organization and personnel and continued defective administration," he said, the bureau has been guilty of "inhuman treatment" of the veterans.

Ishbel MacDonald Survives Fame

Ishbel MacDonald, daughter of the prime minister, is contesting with Princess Mary and the Duchess of York for popularity honors in England. Three months ago she was a university girl; now she is more feted and sought than any other girl in England. She has been a guest with Princess Mary on several occasions at public functions and has made her first public speech, perhaps with some timidity, but a sound speech, showing much of her mother's plain sense and intelligence.

Notwithstanding her great and sudden popularity she still maintains her balance and has not allowed popularity to cause her to become a stilted young person of importance. She still displays simple girlish charms and curiosity, delving deep into the lower regions of battleships and insisting on fondling babies at hospital bazaars and doing just the things she did when she was only the daughter of a Scotch labor leader.

JAPANESE BAN SET AT JULY 1 BY CONFEREES

New Agreement Reached in Parley of Senate and House Members to Hasten Exclusion.

The Japanese exclusion provision in the immigration bill will become effective July 1, 1924, under an agreement reached by the house and senate conference.

The compromise is substantially that reported as the first agreement of the conference, which was reconsidered in deference to the wishes of President Coolidge. New action by the conference was made necessary when the house refused to approve March 1, 1925, as the effective date.

The only other important change made in the conference report was removal of the requirement that alien seamen entering ports of the United States must have landing cards identifying them. The new report will follow the same parliamentary procedure accorded the first one.

The measure was sent back by house vote to conference with the house managers instructed to insist on elimination of the provision, which would postpone the effective date of exclusion to March 1, 1925, and would request the President to negotiate with Japan for abrogation of the "gentlemen's agreement."

Effective Date Open.

This action threw open the effective date, as the house conferees were given no instructions to put up a fight for the original house provision to enforce the ban July 1.

The senate voted to make exclusion effective upon enactment, but the conferees, after agreeing to accept the house data, decided to recommend postponement for an additional eight months.

They did so in deference to the wishes of President Coolidge who suggested March 1, 1926, as a date which would afford time for diplomatic negotiations. The managers compromised on March 1, 1925.

The conference report was called up in the house by Chairman Johnson of the immigration committee, who later proved to be one of three members from Pacific coast states to vote for its adoption. Democrats lined up against the proposal, and on the final showdown had the support of 23 Republicans, most of them from the West, and three independents. Eleven Democrats voted to accept the report.

Ohioans Support Johnson.

During the debate, Mr. Johnson had the support from Representative Longworth, Republican leader; Representative Burton, Ohio, who will be "keynoter" at the Republican national convention; Representative Vail, Republican, Colorado, and Representative Moore, Democrat, Virginia.

The fight against adoption of the report was led by the two house conferees who declined to sign it—Representatives Raker, California, and Sabath, Illinois, both Democrats—and by Representative Garrett, the Democratic leader. Lined up with them during debate were Representatives MacLafferty and Lineberger, California Republicans.

Stolen Horse Is Used to Drag Bank Safe

Robbers revealed a new technique in bank robbing recently when they used a stolen horse to drag a four-ton safe from the State Savings bank at Harrison, Claire county, Mich. The safe is said to have contained between $6,000 and $7,000 in cash and about $20,000 in Liberty bonds.

WAR THREATS FLAUNTED BY GERMAN HOST

25,000 Fascisti, Headed by Ludendorff, Parade in Halle With Monarchical Colors Flying.

Fighting as a sequel to the monarchist demonstration at Halle, Germany, is reported from the nearby town of Boelleberg, where 11 communists are said to have been killed and a number wounded.

Halle is known as the center of German communism and the monarchists seized the opportunity afforded by the unveiling of the restored Von Moltke monument to stage a demonstration.

Headed by General Ludendorff and a score of former army and navy leaders, a Fascist "army," estimated to number 25,000, mostly from Bavaria, the nationalist stronghold, marched into the city last Sunday.

Old War Colors Fly.

It was the most impressive array of the old military element under the monarchical colors since the World war. With the former crown prince in business in Berlin, the house of Hohenzollern was represented by Prince Oscar. The monarchists had been warned by Dr. Hergt, chairman of the German nationalist party, to forego all needless provocation, and the unveiling ceremony, the speeches and the parading passed off without incident before 150,000 spectators.

The only approach to violence in or about Halle proper reported in dispatches received in Berlin was a clash between police and communists on the outskirts of the city. A policeman was killed and five men wounded seriously by snipers.

While Sunday's gathering of nationalistic clans ostensibly was devoted to unveiling the restored monument to Von Moltke, overthrown during communistic riots, the muster of German Chauvinists primarily was intended to remind people throughout Germany of the nationalistic renaissance, the fruits of which were reflected in the Reichstag elections. Not since the World war has Germany witnessed an equally resplendent gathering of generals, admirals and militant nationalists under the old monarchial colors.

Hohenzollern Prince There.

The house of Hohenzollern was represented by Prince Oscar. Generals included Ludendorff, Von Stein, Von Heeringen, Von Francois, Wristberg, Von Below, Von Mudra, Mesercker and Lettow-Vorbeck and the admirals included Von Scheer, Schroeder, Meyer, Waldeck and Count Luckner, who commanded the sea raider Sea Eagle.

Among the 150 guests were well-known submarine commanders and nationalistic politicians.

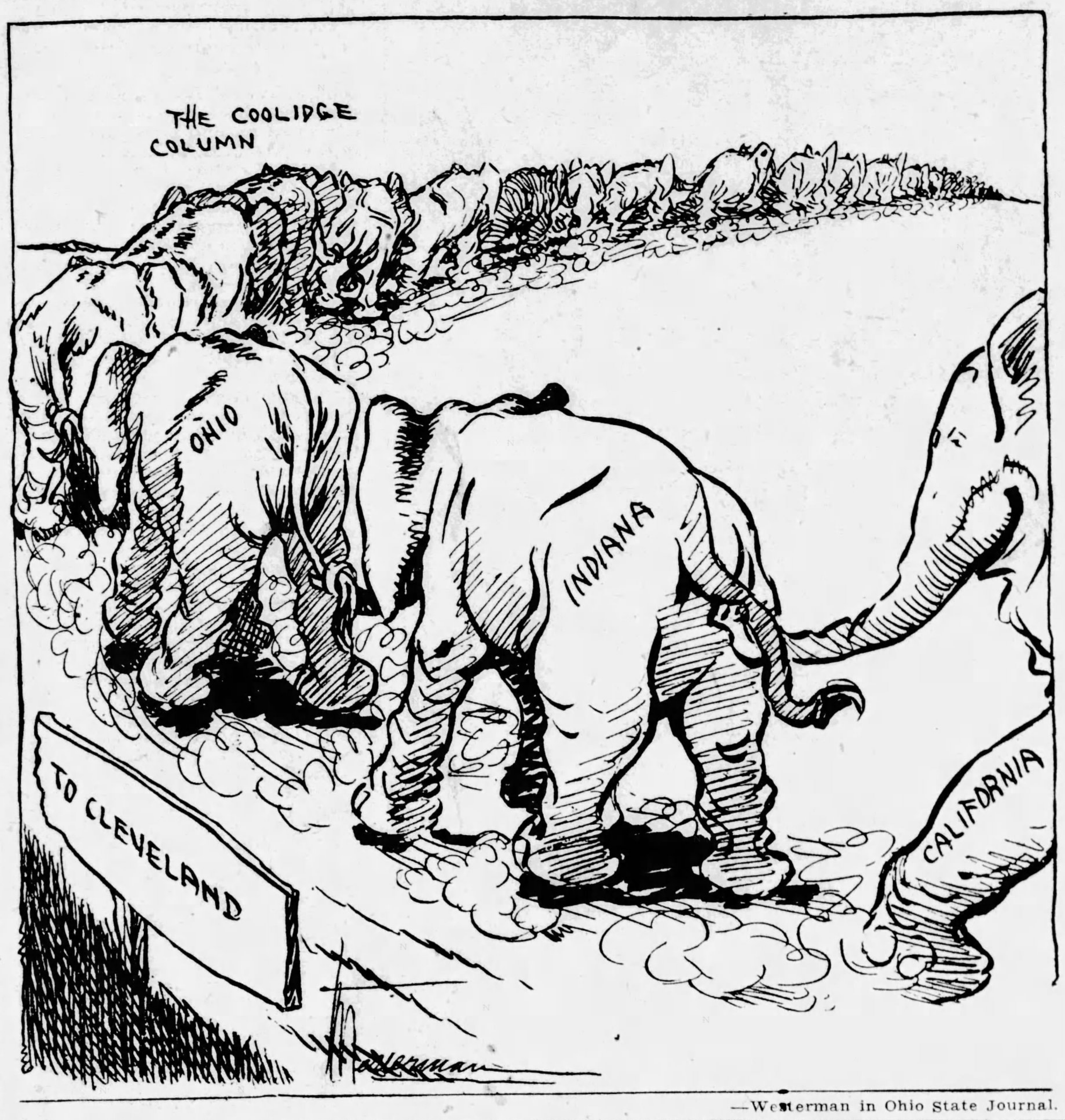
Halle was submerged completely under a sea of black, white and red bunting. The more timorous residents ventured forth with the Prussian colors by way of a compromise, but the black, red and orange flag of the republic nowhere was visible. Hitler guards, who predominated, were armed with heavy walking ticks, and were distinguished by white brassards.

13 Ships Imprisoned in Lake Ice Berths

Thirteen boats, including the passenger steamer Huronic, were frozen tightly in the ice just outside Duluth harbor, radio messages last week said. Many boats were lined up in the harbor awaiting an opportunity to clear the port.

The Huronic carries passengers and a crew of 52.

Trunk Line to G. O. P. Convention



—Westerman in Ohio State Journal.

P. O. PAY BOOST RECOMMENDED

Senate Committee Urges $300 Increase for Clerks, Carriers.

An increase of $300 a year in the salaries of postal clerks and carriers was recommended in a bill favorably reported last week by the senate postoffice committee as a substitute for the measure prepared by the joint postal conference.

The senate committee urged that action be taken this session to remedy injustice under which employes of the mail service were said to be laboring.

Salaries of clerks and carriers would range from $1,700 to $2,100 a year under the substitute bill, five grades within the same limits were provided for clerks in first and second grade postoffices, and rates of $2,200 and $2,300 were set for special clerks.

Watchmen, messengers and laborers would be paid $1,450 annually, with a provision authorizing their increase to $1,550 at the end of a year of satisfactory service. In the railway service seven grades would be established ranging from $1,900 to $2,700 a year.

No change was made in the compensation of rural carriers as now fixed but the committee recommended an allowance be made of three cents a mile a day for the upkeep of vehicles. This would amount to $220 a year for the standard route of 24 miles.

LOST GLOBE FLIERS SAFE; PLANE WRECKED ON PEAK

Miraculously escaping death after crashing against a mountain peak in a fog and wrecking the former flag plane Seattle, one of the four United States army globe cruisers, Major Frederick L. Martin and his mechanic, Staff Sergeant Alva L. Harvey were safe last Sunday night in Port Moller, 100 miles west of Chignik, on the Alaskan peninsula.

Major Martin and his mechanic, Staff Sergeant Alva L. Harvey, were ordered to Washington direct from Port Moller, where they arrived safely after they had been missing for 11 days. The two aviators will be assigned to duty in the army air service headquarters temporarily.

It is intended to send Major Martin and Sergeant Harvey across the Atlantic in time to greet the fliers and lead them on the way home from Europe.

Meanwhile the three other planes will continue their way around the world under command of Lieutenant Lowell H. Smith, senior officer in the absence of Major Martin.

The two aviators, who escaped unhurt from their splintered plane on the mountainside, were forced down 90 minutes after leaving Chignik for Dutch Harbor, Unalaska island, shortly before noon April 30. They rescued a few of their records and food rations from the debris and started on a long tramp down the mountainside toward the North Pacific ocean shore line.

At Trapper's Cabin.

After many hardships they reached a trapper's cabin on the northern tip of Port Moller bay last Wednesday morning, and found food and a warm place to sleep. They were utterly exhausted after a seven-day tramp under severe weather conditions and rested two days in the cabin. Saturday the fliers walked to the beach and early Sunday flashed the first message of their safety to the world after being reported missing 10 days.

Only "nerve and concentrated food rations," saved their lives, said the brief message.

The discovery of Major Martin's location has ended an intensive search by every agency at the command of the government. Two United States coast guard cutters, the Algonquin and Haida, plowed through turbulent, gale-lashed waters of the North Pacific day and night in search of the aviators. Every bay and inlet was combed, small boats being dispatched from the cutters in bodies of shallow water where it was thought the men might be concealed behind small jetties of land. At night searchlights swept the shore line. The United States bureau of fisheries vessel, Eider, also aided in the hunt with numerous cannery boats.

Dogs Aid in Hunt.

On receiving information from a trapper on Lake Chignik, 25 miles north of Chignik, that he was "almost certain" he saw Major Martin flying 400 feet above the frozen water, the Algonquin rushed to Dutch Harbor to refuel and started patroling the Bering sea until she was stopped by ice floes, many miles southwest of the Bristol bay district.

Numerous dog teams were sent over the frozen ice and snow in an effort to locate the men. All returned without an encouraging word. Some of the relay sleighs reported they had met other searching parties sent from boats on the north Pacific coast. None of the searchers, however, had any definite clue of the whereabouts of Major Martin.

Hoodoo Present.

From the time the Seattle was christened at Sand Point with the other planes, the Chicago, New Orleans and Boston, a hoodoo apparently attached itself to Major Martin's machine.

On Friday, April 4, the date set for the scheduled hop off from Seattle for Prince Rupert, the weather was inclement and the aviators were forced to remain in Seattle. The next day, the Seattle developed engine trouble and a propeller tip was broken off. This necessitated taking the plane out of the water for repairs. The jinx still persisted, however, on the day the armada left Seattle. Major Martin's pump refused to work.

On landing at Prince Rupert in a blinding storm, Martin miscalculated the distance to the water and two struts on the wings of the Seattle were snapped. Repairs were made and the flight continued April 10 to Sitka, Alaska.

Heavy seas nearly beached the Seattle at Sitka. The flight from Sitka to Seward, Alaska, was made in a blizzard said to have been the worst encountered.

The squadron got under way again, leaving Sitka April 15 for Chignik. Martin was forced down three miles south of Cape Igvak, a short distance south of Kanatak, because of a hole in the crank case which caused loss of oil. The other three planes proceeded to Chignik. A wireless call for aid was sent from Chignik and the United States destroyers Hull and Corry steamed full speed to search for Martin. They discovered him and towed him to Kanatak, a small Standard Oil station, where he waited for a new engine.

The departure from Kanatak also was under a big handicap. Gales of more than a week's duration forced all the water out of the bay, making it impossible to float the Seattle. A special float was built and hauled to deep water. A snow storm set in, but there was no turning back, for such an attempt might wreck the plane.

Martin started from Kanatak April 25. The intensity of the storm forced him to alight at Kumlik bay. He reached Chignik and then awaited a chance to leave for Dutch Harbor.

He left Chignik in such a severe storm that other members of the expedition, awaiting him at Dutch Harbor, Alaska, considered it certain the commanding officer would not fly that day. Though the morning of April 30 dawned fair and clear at Dutch Harbor, northwest gales and snow soon started. At Chignik violent winds, carrying much snow, arose almost the minute the Seattle had taken the air. Martin flew 100 miles, however, and then crashed against a mountain during a dense fog, nearly 100 miles to the southwest.

400 French Fiancees Attend Nuptial Mart

"La Foire Aux Fiances"—The fiancee market was held recently near Paris under the patronage of the Paris Committee Des Fetes. Nearly 400 marriage candidates were present for the purpose of matchmaking. Following the meeting the promoters will forward written proposals of candidates, not divulging the names of the writers until permitted to do so.

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PLATE BARRAGE RULED O. K. IF IT MISSES "MISSUS"

No Crime to Hurl Crockery in Attempt to Scare Wife Is Recorder's Opinion.

Recorder Miles of North Bergen, N. Y., has decided that a man commits no breach of the peace if he throws crockery at his wife—and misses.

The arguments of Ignatius Zorringer, arraigned before the recorder on a complaint of disorderly conduct made by his wife, Helen, helped the court reach this important decision.

Zorringer challenged the justice of the charge.

"Your honor," he pleaded, "it is no breach of the peace to break crockery. A man has the right to throw crockery at his wife in his home and—"

Recorder Miles lifted an authoritative hand as a signal for Zorringer to halt. There was on the recorder's face a satisfied and knowing smile.

"You admit then, that you threw the crockery? You admit the intention as charged?" There was a ring of triumph in the recorder's voice.

"No, your honor. I meant only to frighten her. Besides, I missed."

There was a trace of sadness in Zorringer's voice.

The court relaxed into perplexed silence.

Married men waited tensely for the decision.

"You've never been arraigned here before?" the court finally asked.

"No, your honor, I always missed."

"Dismissed," said the recorder.

War Authors Write Horrors Into Book

The first of four volumes of a book compiled by the Association des Ecrivains Combattants—authors who saw war service—has just been published.

It contains the most characteristic unterminated and unedited writings of 114 French authors who were killed during the war. Each extract is preceded by a poignant biography of the author written by a former buddy or friend.

Among the patrons of the work are President Millerand, Premier Poincare, other members of the government and the Societe des Gens de Lettrs.

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Uncle Joe Cannon Has 88th Birthday

"Uncle Joe" Cannon, former speaker of the house of representatives spent his 88th birthday on May 7, quietly at home with his family, the day being featured by the return of his daughter, Miss Helen Cannon, from Europe.

"Uncle Joe" enjoyed his usual daily automobile ride and at night a few friends spent the evening with him in a game of cards.

Mr. Cannon has unusually good health, eats well and sleeps well and is usually seen on the downtown streets every day chatting with friends.

SENATE WANTS HENEY AS PROBER

Bill to Retain California Attorney in Mellon Quiz Passes.

The senate committee investigating the internal revenue bureau has been authorized to employ special counsel at the senate's expense to conduct the inquiry. This was a point from which numerous waves of oratory have radiated since the committee voted to permit Senator Couzens, Republican, Michigan, to retain Francis J. Heney of California in such a capacity at his own expense.

The move to place direction of the inquiry in the hands of Mr. Heney, suggested to Senator Couzens, committee prosecutor, by Governor Pinchot of Pennsylvania, brought vigorous opposition from organization Republicans and was followed by an admonition from President Coolidge that the chamber remain within legal bounds in conducting investigations. Charges were made that, having failed to disclose irregularities in the internal revenue bureau, the investigation was to be stretched to the prohibition enforcement unit.

Two resolutions grew out of the dispute, Senator Watson, Republican, Indiana, chairman of the committee, proposing to end the inquiry; Senator Jones, Democrat, New Mexico, a member, introducing the measure acted upon last week, formally authorizing employment of counsel. Both were held up because of the illness of Senator Couzens, but the Jones proposal was taken up, used as the pivot for a sweeping debate, and then abruptly adopted seven hours later.

Senator Watson announced that he did not intend to press his resolution nor further oppose continuation of the inquiry. During the debate, however, he reiterated his determination to "resist" investigation of the prohibition unit, and at the end had to move that his resolution be laid aside indefinitely.

Winter Kills Grain in Southern Ohio

Much wheat, alfalfa, clover and even timothy has been winter-killed, says Professor J. B. Park of the department of farm crops at Ohio State university. Soy beans are being planted to cover the ground made vacant by the freezing, he said. He pointed out that this crop will furnish forage for stock and grows well in acid soil. The acreage of soy beans has been doubling each year, but this spring's conditions will add to the normal increase.

Winter killing is reported from all parts of Ohio, but is said to be more severe in southern portions. Reports from Clermont county show that virtually all clover has been killed.

Automatic Train Control Is Opposed

Railroad executives and operating officials were supported by Warren S. Stone, president of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, in opposing before the interstate commerce commission its order for the installation of automatic train control systems on parts of the principal railroads of the country.

Mr. Stone told the commission during hearings on the order that installation of the automatic control system would be a menace, and that the dangers of the system would be incomparably greater than the present control by the engineer.

William Allen White's Mother, Aged 94, Dies

Mrs. Mary A. White, Kansas pioneer, mother of William Allen White, author and editor of the Emporia Gazette, died in her home May 5, at the age of 94.

TAXES ARE TO DROP; PLAN IS NOT MELLON'S

U. S. Senate Passes Reduction Measure, 69 to 15; Bill Is Sent to Conference.

Tax reduction, initiated by President Coolidge and Secretary of the Treasury Mellon last fall is virtually assured now.

Provisions of the senate bill found objectionable by the President are slated for elimination by the conference committee, which will reconcile the differing measures of the two chambers, thereby removing the danger of veto.

Stripped almost of every vestige of the Mellon plan and clothed in the Democratic program, the tax reduction bill was passed last week by the senate, 69 to 15.

It now goes to conference for adjustment of differences with the house with its life at stake.

Republican organization leaders in the senate frankly admitted they would recommend veto of the measure by President Coolidge, if it was not transformed by the conference.

The President had asked congress for the Mellon plan. Although his views were not made known on the bill passed by the house, which carried only the remnants of the Mellon scheme, he has voiced specific opposition to some of the provisions inserted in the senate.

The senate bill goes practically as far in general tax revision as that passed by the house. It provides generally for:

A 25 per cent reduction in income taxes payable this year.

Repeal or reduction of most of the special excise and miscellaneous taxes.

A 50 per cent permanent cut in the taxes on incomes below $8,000, and a general reduction in the taxes on higher incomes. The maximum surtax rate would be cut from 50 to 40 per cent.

A 25 per cent reduction on earned incomes up to $10,000.

Won't Support New Plan.

Administration leaders opened their attack on the bill just before passage, and 15 Republicans voted against it while three others were paired against it.

Chairman Smoot of the finance committee declared the senate in remodeling the bill had cut taxes by $111,150,000 beyond the reductions recommended by the committee and that as a result "instead of a $50,000,000 treasury deficit next year under its operation the government faces a $161,000,000 deficit which will be increased to $475,000,000 if the pending extra appropriation bills become law."

Senator Moses, New Hampshire, and Brandegee, Connecticut, Republicans, served notice that "in view of the total destruction of the Mellon plan" they would not support the measure unless it was transformed in conference.

Two of the three hours of debate possible under agreement entered into previously before voting on amendments and the bill were consumed in a fight to remove the treasury proposal providing for a limitation on deductions in relation to incomes from tax exempt securities. It was rejected 45 to 37.

Insurgents Join Democrats.

This removed from the bill practically the last part of the program recommended by Secretary Mellon.

In the closing minutes, Democrats completed their income tax schedule obtaining an increase in the personal exemptions so that all heads of familes would be allowed $2,500. In the present law heads of families with incomes of more than $5,000 are allowed but $2,000 exemption.

Republicans made no fight on the proposal and it was adopted without a record vote.

As a vote on passage approached various amendments offered from both sides were turned down with a chorus of noes and without explanation of their purpose by the authors, debating having been shut off.

Republicans made no further attempt to upset the Democratic provisions, Republican insurgents having stood firm in their coalition with the minority on two moves by the organization Republicans to knock out the Simmons income rate schedule.

Aside from the rate schedule, which actually varies but little from that adopted by the house on a strict Republican vote, Republicans were bitterly opposed to the subsitute corporation tax providing for a graduated scale of rates applicable on undistributed profits and to the provision opening tax returns to public inspection and the hearings of the proposed board of tax appeals to the public.

Both of the latter proposals were adopted with Republican insurgents joining with a solid Democratic vote. To both of these President Coolidge has indicated his opposition.

These and the income rates schedules will be the principal points of difference to be worked out in conference.

Chairman Smoot declared on the floor, referring to changes made in the bill by the senate that he hoped the measure would be modified in conference.

Senator Caraway, Democrat, Arkansas, as the other head, remarked that as head of the senate conferees, the finance committee chairman would be expected to defend the senate changes in conference.

Principal interest in the bill, until the publicity and corporation tax changes, had centered in the income rate schedule, where party lines again were drawn.

Both the house and senate decisively rejected Secretary Mellon's proposal for a change in these rates, both going farther in the cuts on the lower incomes and limiting somewhat the proposed reductions on the higher brackets.

Food Prices Decrease

Decreases in the retail price of food was shown in 24 cities included in a department of labor survey between March 15 and April 15. A two per cent decrease was shown in Columbus, O., and Louisville, Ky.

LABOR PARTY REMINDED OF OLD PROMISES

British Women Insist Labor Party Has Violated Pledges Made on Platforms Years Ago.

To Prime Minister MacDonald's other troubles was added a vigorous protest from a group of angry women politicians because of the Labor government's failure to pay sufficient attention to legislation in which women are especially interested.

This latest complaint comes from the Women's Freedom league, the successor to the organization which, under Mrs. Pankhurst, waged a militant campaign for women's suffrage before the war.

"The Women's Freedom league," says an open letter addressed to Mr. MacDonald, "is constrained to express its disappointment and regret that during the present session of parliament, so little encouragement has been given by the government to matters of special importance to women."

First among the government's sins of omissions cited is its failure "to honor the constantly reiterated pledges of Labor party in the last 30 years with regard to granting the vote to every adult woman on the same terms as to men."

With the comment that the women's league "has received nothing but the most evasive answers on the part of members of the government respecting its intentions," the letter declares, "This matter is of primary importance to the women of this country."

After listing the women's measures upon which the government has failed to act, the Women's Freedom league asks: 'When we remember the professions of the Labor party in connection with the women's cause on so many hundreds of thousands of platforms throughout the length and breadth of the country during the last 30 years, it is reasonable that we should be disappointed in that party's very meager performances, when they have assumed office."

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METHODISTS HIT BEER PROPOSAL

"Prohibition Has Wrought Marvels in U. S.," Says Dry Leader.

Evils which they believe would attend legalization of 2.75 per cent beer, were described last week by dry leaders at hearings before the house judiciary committee.

A committee of five from the general conference of the Methodist Episcopal church, now meeting in Springfield, Mass.; Wayne B. Wheeler, general counsel of the Anti-Saloon league, and Mrs. Ella A. Boole, representing the Women's Christian Temperance union, joined in an attack on the proposed bills to liberalize prohibition.

After presenting a statement from the Methodist conference in which it was declared that the "proposal to nullify the constitutional amendment by legalizing the sale of wine and beer is an appeal from orderly legislation to law defiance and anarchy," members of the delegation further presented their personal views.

While Bishop Thomas Nicholson, president of the Chicago Anti-Saloon league, was on the stand, Representative Perlman, Republican, New York, asked whether "the league is financing the fight to release William H. Anderson, former New York state superintendent of the league, from prison."

"So far as I know nothing is being done," the bishop replied.

When Representative Perlman next asked what Mr. Wheeler's salary was, the latter volunteered that he received $660 a month.

When Perlman asked "whether any officers of the league have been charged with violation of the prohibition laws," Representative Summers, Democrat, Texas, objected. The query went unanswered.

Before the dry advocates opened their attack Francis C. Harley, Astoria, Oregon, chairman of the National Liberal alliance, concluded the argument for modification. He told the committee he spoke for 7,000,000 people who had voted through a referendum of his organization.

Mr. Harley later was the target of an attack by Dr. Clarence True Wilson, of the Methodist conference delegation, who characterized Harley's regime in Astoria as "a combination of Sodom, Gomorrah and Perdition." Mr. Harley had left the room before Dr. Wilson took the stand.

Asserting that prohibition had "wrought marvels in the United States," Dr. Wilson declared it had made the "gigantic liquor trust, more powerful than the state and the church, an outlaw in four years."

Radium Is Restoring Health to Thousands

The wonderful curative power of Radium has been known for years. However, the benefits of this precious health-giving substance have in the past been only within the means of persons of wealth.

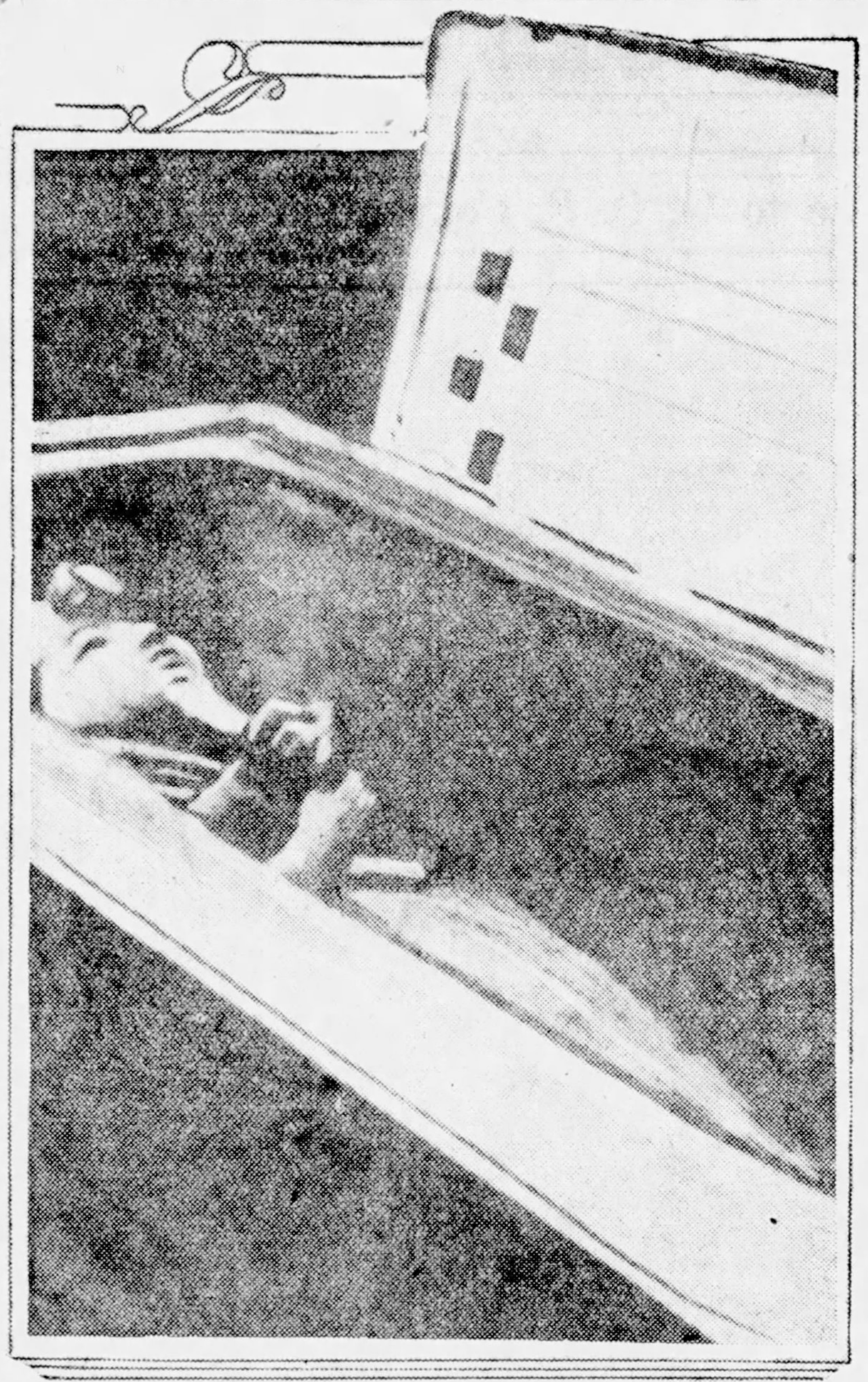
Since the invention of Degnen's Radio-Active Solar Pad, any man or woman, poor or rich, can afford this treatment which offers so much relief from suffering and disease.

Degnen's Radio-Active Solar Pad is worn next to the body day and night. It pours a constant stream of radio-active energy into the system while you work, play or sleep helping to build up weakened nerves and tissues to a strong, healthy condition. It creates a vigorous circulation of blood, thus removing congestion, which is the real cause of most diseases.

To prove just what this remarkable treatment can do for you, we will send our appliance on trial with the understanding that we will not charge you a cent if it fails to give satisfactory results. This offer is open to any person who has pain of any kind, nerve weakness, high blood pressure, stomach, kidney or liver complaint, bladder trouble, or disease of the lungs or heart.

No matter what your ailment or how long you have had it, we will gladly let you try the appliance at our risk. Write today for free literature giving complete information. Radium Appliance Co., 1572 Bradbury Bldg., Los Angeles, Calif.

First Picture of Tut's Mummy



Mummy of King Tut, about whom public interest has swelled to desert heat pitch, is shown in the accompanying picture. The Egyptian government has vouched for the authenticity of the cut. The picture, which shows Tut, mask on his face, embalmed as Egyptians embalmed their dead, was taken after Howard Carter left Luxor. Tut held sway in the Nile country 3,000 years ago.

Even from 2,000 to 3,000 years after embalming the art left the skin soft and pliant, as if the body were alive. Since 4,000 B. C. 730,000,000 have been embalmed but the method of preparation of the bodies never has been solved by modern science.

The picture is the first and exclusive photograph of Pharaoh Tut-Ankh-Amen.

INSURGENTS SILENCED BY APPOINTMENT OF BURTON AS CHAIRMAN

Efforts to infuriate Republican radicals by charges that Representative Theodore E. Burton, Cleveland, is a "hide-bound" reactionary and therefore unfit for temporary chairman and "keynote sounder" of the Cleveland convention, have proved futile.

Although, like President Coolidge, he is by nature a conservative, the veteran Ohio legislator is recognized as a sane progressive and liberal in his economic and political views. Moreover, he is highly esteemed personally by his colleagues, including those who comprise the so-called radical group.

It became immediately apparent, following the announcement of Burton's selection, that the radicals had no particular objection to him and that they did not consider his appointment as another excuse for bolting the Republican party and nominating Senator LaFollette on a third party ticket.

This caused much disappointment in the Democratic camp, where it was hoped that the radicals would see red and renew third party talk.

So far as spokesmen for the radical group expressed themselves, they declared that Burton was probably about as good a keynoter as could be found.

Senator Brookhart, Iowa, who has been acting radical leader in the Senate during LaFollette's illness, said:

"Mr. Burton has been progressive in some things and reactionary in others. On the whole I think he is about as good a selection as might be expected."

Representative Nelson, Wisconsin, commander of the radicals in the house, said:

"From the point of view of the administration, I think Mr. Burton will admirably serve to sound the keynote. He is well qualified as a public speaker and is in sympathy with the administration now in power."

Nelson declined to classify Burton as either a progressive or a reactionary.

Had Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, Massachusetts; Senator Wadsworth, New York, or Senator Brandagee, Connecticut, been chosen for temporary chairman, it is believed the radicals would probably have let out howls. The selection of Burton somewhat surprised them and they are accordingly silent.

Turks Spurn Cupid

Official figures show that Dan Cupid had a bad season last year in Turkey. There were more divorces than marriages. The latter numbered only 7,974, while the former totaled 9,259.

BUTLER WANTS MOIST PLANK

Urges G. O. P. to Come Out Squarely Against Prohibition in U. S.

Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia university and a delegate to the Republican national convention in Cleveland next month, has come out squarely for the insertion of an anti-prohibition plank in the 1924 G. O. P. platform.

His declaration that this party must take that step as "the only way to get back to sound constitutional government" is the latest phase of the nation-wide controversy he stirred up 10 days ago when, in a speech before the New York members of the Missouri society, he launched a vigorous attack on the Volstead act, the Eighteenth amendment and liquor law enforcement generally.

The university president, in a statement last week, added that the Republican party stood in danger of losing 11 states in the coming presidential election if it did not take a decisive stand against the existing prohibition situation.

His remarks also were construed as a challenge to the Anti-Saloon league, which he attacked in his Missouri society talk.

Declaring he had received assurance of support from governors of states and party leaders throughout the country, he added:

"They have called my attention to the danger to the party if it fails to satisfy public opinion or if it allows itself to be allied even in appearance with the activities of the Anti-Saloon league."

Should the G. O. P. fail to take a platform stand against existing prohibition conditions, Dr. Butler said, it was threatened with the loss of Wisconsin, Illinois, Missouri, Delaware, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, New York, Rhode Island, New Hampshire, Connecticut and Massachusetts.

Dr. Butler refused to state what steps, if any, he would take toward having the Cleveland convention nail an anti-prohibition plank into the 1924 platform.

20-YEAR TERROR REIGN VISIONED

Portuguese Prophet Sees Disaster Without End All Over World.

Joao Ferraz, who poses as a prophet, predicts terrifying events for Portugal and the rest of the world during the present year and for the next 20 years.

Last November Ferraz foretold great floods in the country, and the inundations during March certainly fulfilled his predictions. The rivers Tagus, Douro and Mondego have submerged whole districts and placed villages and towns under water. Cottages have been swept away, vineyards and crops ruined and many lives lost.

Now Ferraz says this is nothing to what is to come. He predicts no peace in the world until 1945. This year more thrones will be overthrown, tremendous earthquakes will occur and storms at sea will sink many ships. There will be revolutions and civil and international wars, northern Europe being the scene of the principal occurrences. In conclusion, he exhorts people all over the world to kill dogs or "the newspapers will not have space to hold the cases of hydrophobia that will occur."

Soiled Jewelry

How often we see soiled neck-charms and bracelets, resulting in ugly marks on neck and arms. Give them a bath occasionally in baking soda and water, rinsing and drying after the bath.

SHORT ENDS OF WORLD NEWS

FLUSHED with success in the general election, German Communists in the Ruhr last week precipitated a general strike of coal miners. Eighty thousand men were affected. This movement was regarded as the opening gun in a new Red campaign.

Frederick H. Gillette, speaker of the house of representatives, announced last week that he will be a candidate for the Republican nomination for U. S. senator from Massachusetts this year.

General Nelson Monroe, nephew of President Monroe, and a veteran of the Mexican and Civil wars, died in his home in Arlington, Mass., on May 8. He celebrated his 99th birthday on March 24.

Eight persons were killed, six of them outright, when the first section of the Twentieth Century Limited, westbound, struck an automobile near New Amsterdam, N. Y. last week.

Canada's three representatives on the joint engineering board for the St. Lawrence waterways project were announced by Premier McKenzie King last week. They will serve with three engineers from the United States.

The Soviet government has forbidden the printing of advertisements in privately owned publications. Only publications controlled by the government shall have the right to print advertisements.

Edward Leach, past grand exalted ruler of the Elks, died in a New York hospital recently after an operation. He was 58.

The Democratic state convention of Ohio, which was to have been held in Columbus May 14, has been postponed to August 19. It was agreed that it would be better to hold it after the national convention.

Joseph McGrath, former Irish minister of commerce, and Daniel McCarthy, former government whip in the Dail Eirreann, who resigned their posts during the recent army crisis, announced the formation of a new dail group whose policy will be complete independence, territorial unity and economic progress.

Six men were hanged in pairs in Amite, La., last week for the murder of Dallas Calmes, May 8, 1921. Three were Italian nationals and the remainder of Italian parentage.

JAMES R. GARFIELD of Cleveland, secretary of the interior under President Roosevelt, assailed the proposed lease of Muscle Shoals for 100 years to Henry Ford before the 12th annual convention of the United States Chamber of Commerce.

A reward of $1,000 for the discovery of Major Frederick L. Martin, missing army aviator, has been offered by the North American Newspaper Alliance in an effort to stimulate the Aleutian Indians to greater activity in their search for the lost flyer.

The 18th amendment has destroyed the light opera industry, John Philip Sousa said before the house patents committee, because it requires drinking songs of the rollicking kind which cannot be written because of lack of inspiration.

A committee of seven, including three women, took over control of Tammany Hall last week, to remain in power until they have selected a successor to the late Charles F. Murphy.

Workers in Birmingham, England, have requested the government to remedy conditions which make beer cost 12 times as much in Britain as in France.

Mrs. Hubert Work, wife of the secretary of interior, died suddenly on May 9 in her automobile of angina pectoris. She had suffered for several years from spasmodic attacks of the disease. She was 64.

Charles F. Murphy, late leader of Tammany Hall, left an estate valued at approximately $450,000, it was revealed with the filing of his will. With the exception of one small bequest, the entire estate was left to his widow and members of the family.

The recently appointed Cardinal Mundelein of Chicago, returned to his native land aboard the Berengaria last week, to be greeted by a series of impressive ceremonies made weird and fantastic by the play of pyrotechnics all along the route of home coming.

By a 9 to 7 vote, the Ohio Republican central committee issued a call last week for a state convention to be held in Columbus May 20 to consider the advisability of indorsing a slate of state candidates, including governor, to be voted for at the August primaries.

PRESIDENT CALVIN COOLIDGE won over Senator Hiram Johnson in the California and Indiana Republican primaries last week and also carried Maryland against an uninstructed delegation.

Warren McCray, former governor of Indiana, was adjudged bankrupt in federal court in Indianapolis recently by Judge Anderson.

Amalgamation of the American Automobile association and the National Motorists' association has been ratified. Final action was taken in a New York meeting.

Edwin Atkins Grozier, editor and publisher of the Boston Post since 1891 died in Cambridge, Mass., after a long illness. He was in his 65th year.

Whatever prospect the future may hold for another arms conference, President Coolidge does not expect the opportunity for such a gathering to present itself during the coming summer.

Madison Square Gerden will be completely renovated in preparation for the national Democratic convention, which opens there June 24.

Only seven herds of cattle known to be infected with foot and mouth disease remained alive in California when the department of agriculture stated that the situation was improved.

A total of 425 delegates favorable to the candidacy of William G. McAdoo for the Democratic presidential nomination was claimed recently in a statement by David L. Rockwell, in charge of the camjaign.

Menace of a "Red war" in the Ruhr district of Germany loomed up last week when news was received in Berlin that the Communists have brought about strikes and lockouts, affecting 300,000 to 500,000 men, mostly coal miners.

Delegates to the Methodist Episcopal general conference last week in Springfield, Mass., voted to end the 80 years' schism between the North and South Methodist churches.

Satisfaction not yet having been given by the German government for the police raid on the quarters of the Russian commercial delegation in Berlin, the Russian embassy has announced that it is temporarily putting an end to all commercial relations with Germany.

KLAN SWEEPS INDIANA VOTING

Ku Klux Candidate for Governor Piles Up 100,000 Majority.

With the Ku Klux Klan having put over its favorite, Edward Jackson, secretary of state, as the Republican nominee for governor Indiana, political leaders turned to efforts to define the organization's strength in the state convention and its probable attitude toward reorganizing party control.

The exact influence of the Klan in the state convention, which is to meet May 21 and 22 to nominate the state ticket other than governor, was not known in the absence of returns from counties showing the delegates elected to the convention at the primary, but the concensus of opinion was that the Klan had a majority of the 1,350 delegates. This view apparently was due to Jackson having carried almost every county by a majority or a plurality when he was riding at the top of Klan slates that emphasized that the election of Jackson delegates was essential to control the convention in event the primary failed to give him a majority vote, thereby cinching the nomination.

As the returns from the primary neared completion, the tremendous force of Klan influence was established somewhat definitely. Jackson, to win the majority vote, polled 100,000 plurality over his nearest of five opponents. The Republican vote was much heavier than in the Democratic contest which ended with Dr. Carleton B. McCulloch gaining a big plurality vote but failing of a majority, with the result that the nomination was thrown into the state convention that convenes early next month.

NAVAL OFFICER TIMES WIRELESS

Discovers Words Shooting Through Ether Slow Up at Earth Bends.

The discovery that the radio travels slower than light was announced by Captain J. J. See, professor of mathematics in the United States navy, government astronomer at Mare Island navy yard and an authority on the theory of ether.

Captain See says the radio wave travels around the globe with a velocity of 165,000 miles a second, while light travels 186,000 miles a second.

Captain See considers that his discovery in the velocity of the propagation of the radio wave about the earth may prove the most notable step in the development of the wave theory since Roemer's original discovery of the velocity of light in 1675.

In the year 1914 there was an official interchange of signals between the naval observatory at Washington, and the national observatory at Paris. The mean velocity of the wireless wave was found to be about 173,000 miles per second.

Test Made in March.

Early in March of the present year, a wireless signal was sent from the sending station near New York to Warsaw, Poland, and reflected back in 0.054 of a second of time. The double distance is 8,500 miles, and the speed of the transmission comes out about 158,000 miles per second, or about 15 per cent less than the velocity of light.

"The mean of the two independent determinations of the wireless wave is 165,500 miles per second or 20,500 miles per second less than the velocity of light. This is 11 per cent slower than light travels in free space," Captain See said. "So great a falling off in speed in two well devised experiments, separated in time by 10 years, could hardly be the result of chance, and thus we are led to recognize the fact that radio wave travels more than 10 per cent slower than light, in distance such as those separating Europe from America.

Bends Halt Progress.

"What is the cause of this slower velocity of the wireless wave? It is simply this: The aetheron, or particle of aetherons is only one four-thousandth part as large in diameter as the hydrogen molecule—so that compared to ordinary molecules of the size of oranges, the aetherons would be like smoke from a cigar, and moving with a velocity of 294,000 miles per second. The wave travels through the solid earth as well as through the air and free space above the air, but is much resisted in the solid globe. As the aether is 689,321,600,000 times more elastic than air in proportion to its density—thus almost infinitely elastic—the medium cannot suffer a break in its continuity, yet the movement above the earth is held back by the slower movement of the wave in the earth. The resistance in the globe thus acts as a drag on the wave at its base, the result is that the wave bends around the earth."

Egyptian Republic Flies Flag in N. Y.

The newest flag in the world, that of the new Egyptian kingdom, flew for the first time in New York last week above the Waldorf-Astoria hotel, where the consulate is located. The flag has a green field, the favored color of the prophet Mahomet, with a white crescent and three white stars. It replaces the previous red Egyptian flag. The new consul is Rameses Chaffey Bey.

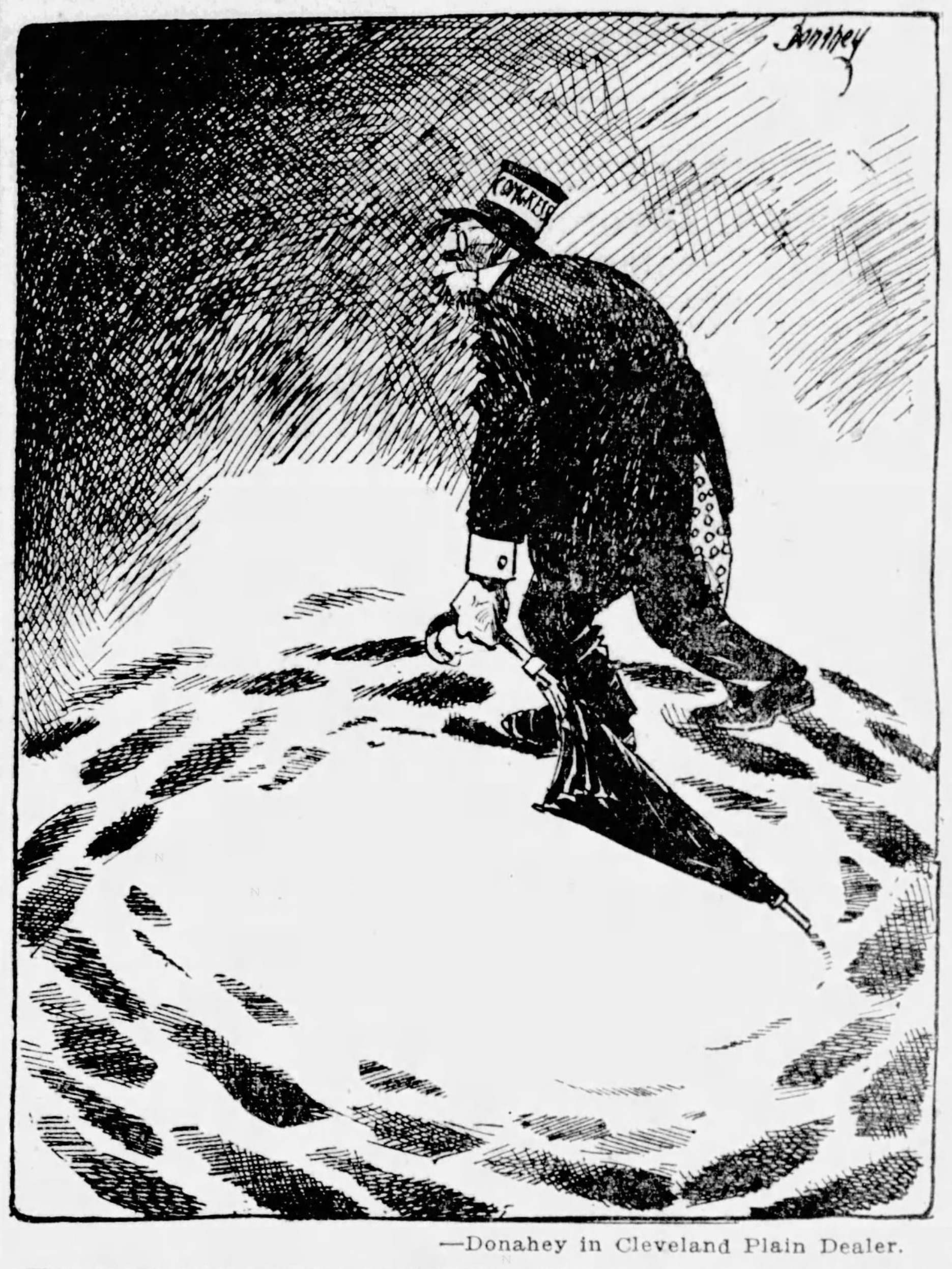
Evelyn Withdraws From Thaw Fight

"The Thaw millions are too much for a working girl to combat."

Such was the declaration here of Evelyn Nesbit, cabaret entertainer, in announcing she had withdrawn her opposition to efforts of Harry K. Thaw to regain his freedom. He was recently declared sane by a jury in Philadelphia. Miss Nesbit denied that any settlement had been made upon herself or upon her son, Russell.

"Announce to the world that Evelyn was never more fit to take care of herself, but Russell must be provided for under any circumstances," said Thaw's former wife.

Going Around in Circles



—Donahey in Cleveland Plain Dealer.

NEWS FROM CAPITAL

What Congress Is Doing

President Coolidge let it be known that he had not been directly consulted about the provisions of the World court proposal presented in the senate by Senator Lodge, Republican, Massachusetts. The President still regards the Permanent Court of International Justice, created under the league of Nations, as the best agency for settlement of international disputes and stands on the position take in his message last December to congress.

The bill providing for codification and revision of laws, governing the veterans' bureau was passed by the senate without a record vote. The senate voted down a proposal to increase the salary of the director of the bureau from $10,000 to $12,000. It then approved an amendment by Senator Dill, Democrat, Washington, providing that where former service men developed tuberculosis or a neruo-psychiatric disease within five years from their discharge from the army, the disease would be conclusively presumed to have been of service origin. An amendment by Senator Ashurst, Democrat, Arizona, also was adopted which would permit tubercular patients to go to their homes after one year of hospitalization, if they desired, and hold a "permanent total disability" rating for three years.

A minority report opposing the McNary-Haugen farm relief bill was submitted by four members of the house agricultural committee.

Edward L. Doheny, Jr., was ordered to appear in District of Columbia supreme court May 16 to show cause why he should not be compelled to testify before the oil grand jury.

The senate Malfield committee heard testimony about Ku Klux Klan activities in the Texas 1922 election.

Democratic surtax rates in the revenue bill were approved by the senate.

The house rejected President Coolidge's request for postponement of Japanese exclusion.

W. J. Burns resigned as head of the bureau of investigation of the department of justice.

The senate oil committee heard testimony of Assistant Secretary Finney of the interior department.

The senate approved a gift tax as a part of the revenue bill.

Hearings were begun by a senate committee on the Mayfield election case.

The general legislative situation was considered at a breakfast conference at the White House.

Senator Wheeler, Democrat, Montana, took the witness stand before a senate committee to deny wrongdoing in relation to Montana oil land permits.

Arguments on the removal of the Pulluan surcharge were begun before the interstate commerce commission.

The senate oil committee heard practical details of oil production from H. Foster Bain, director of the Bureau of Mines.

The senate debated the immigration bill with Republicans and Democrats assailing the proposal to postpone Japanese exclusion.

President Coolidge in addressing a delegation of Republican women said party organization was necessary to efficient government.

Modification of the Volstead law was opposed before a house committee by representatives of church and temperance organizations.

The Shipping Board voted to withdraw its certification of section 28 of the merchant marine act to the Interstate commerce commission.

Production of winter wheat this year was estimated by the department of agriculture at 553,013,000 bushels, 3.4 per cent less than last year.

The senate Daugherty committee devoted its attention to circumstances surrounding the indictment of Senator Wheeler, Democrat, Montana, and to the activities of Howard Mannington.

TRIES TO FORCE PEACE ACTION

Senator Introduces Bill Urging Participation in World Court.

A move to force at this session the issue of American participation in the World Court was made last week from the Democratic side of the senate.

Senator Swanson, Virginia, ranking minority member of the foreign relations committee, introduced a resolution proposing that the senate advise and consent to such participation and announced he would exert himself to have the matter promptly acted upon both by the foreign relations committee and the senate.

The measure was offered after a conference of Democratic leaders, but it was stated by some of those attending that the subject had not been discussed at that meeting.

Senator Swanson said he had introduced his resolution "to carry out the recommendations of President Harding and Secretary Hughes," and added that he had drawn it carefully so that those purposes would be accomplished.

"I delayed introducing this resolution," Senator Swanson's statement said, "hoping some Republican would take active steps to carry out one of the principal recommendations of President Coolidge in his annual address to congress."

WATCH RUSSIA, WORD TO C. OF C.

United States Chamber Mourns Senate Vote on Mellon Plan.

Only by the united efforts of business men, statesmen, educators and journalists throughout the world to "create and produce the will to peace" can there be achieved "recovery and reconstruction of a thorough and abiding kind," Sir Esme Howard, British ambassador, told the Chamber of Commerce of the United States in an address at its annual convention.

To the same end, they must work also, the ambassador declared, to "remove the desire for revenge on the one hand and the fear of revenge on the other, and to show that, while accomplishing the ordinary competition of trade which is a part of the natural order of things, no nation desires to take any unfair and improper advantage of the other."

The subject of the influence of international co-operation on trade, Sir Esme said, is one to which "too little attention is perhaps paid by those who give up their time mainly to business." International trade, which, he said, has been too often the provocation of war, should henceforth be pursued along lines which would make it rather an influence for peace.

"Who Will Help Russia?"

Referring to the economic future of Russia the ambassador declared "the great question of the future is who is going to help Russia recover and how is this to be done?

"In asking this question," he said, "I do not propose to refer to any particular political action on the part of any goevrnment. * * * *But here is a case where international co-operation is urgently required if one of the gravest problems of the world is to be satisfactorily solved, and it is one in which I think business men of America should be particularly interested.

"Not only will Russia be, as soon as confidence has been re-established in her government, a great field for the investment of capital, but also it will be a vast field for young men of energy and brains. But it will be necessary to train such men to go there and take hold of business. Something in this direction is already being done in England, and it seems to me important that Americans also should share in this work. * * * *

"As in all walks of life, so in international policy a program of complete isolation is impossible. For the sake of prosperity generally it is becoming increasingly clear that all business whether agricultural, industrial or financial hangs together all over the world."

CAMPAIGN COST TO BE SLASHED

Roar Against Big Donations Having Effect in Race for President.

Anywhere from $15,000,000 to $25,000,000 may be spent for political purposes in the campaign of 1924. This estimate covers only the major activities of the two great parties in the national and state primary contests and elections, and is based upon past expenditures. It is not at all probable that such large sums will be used for presidential candidates as featured the 1920 contests.

Then $1,173,303 was disbursed in the effort to gain General Leonard Wood the Republican nomination for the presidency, according to the report of the Kenyon investigating committee. For Governor Frank O. Lowden the expenditures were given as $314,984. The Hiram Johnson fund was $195,395, while $173,5 was spent for Herbert Hoover, $113,109 for Warren G. Harding and $68,375 for Calvin Coolidge.

In the contest for the Democratic nomination, the campaign funds were much smaller. Less than $60,000 was spent for A. Mitchell Palmer, while the expenses of James M. Cox were but $22,000 and the other candidates spent comparatively nothing.

Reason for the great disparity in the expenditures of the Republicans and Democrats four years ago lies not so much in the fact that the Republicans have more men of wealth in their ranks as in the feeling at the time that 1920 was to be a Republican year. Republicans generally had the "hunch" that they were due to win. Hence places on their ticket were the more desirable and worth greater expenditures.

But for certain untoward circumstances, 1924 might be an ideal year for party treasurers and members of their finance committees. There is every prospect that the presidential election will be close, with the possibility that victory will go to the party with the better organization and the better organization usually is that of the party that has more money to spend and spends it more intelligently.

However, due to the Teapot Dome scandal and the hue and cry that has been raised about corruption in politics and in public affairs, men of wealth are likely to be exceedingly chary about making large contributions for political purposes. They do not relish the possibility of being haled before investigating committees after the election and being called upon to explain their liberality.

HARDING PICTURE GIVEN TO PRESS

Gift of Canadian Paper Shows Late President in Vancouver.

The traditional friendship of the American and Canadian peoples was pledged anew by President Coolidge and Sir Esme Howard, the British ambassador, in addresses delivered last week on the occasion of the presentation by the Vancouver, British Columbia, Sun to the newspaper men of the United States of a painting entitled "President Harding in Canada."

The painting, which is to be hung in one of the press galleries of congress, was presented by Ambassador Howard on behalf of the Vancouver Sun and the Canadian government and people, and accepted by President Coolidge on behalf of the Washington newspaper men and the American people. The ceremonies of presentation and acceptance were held at the National Press club.

Ambassador Howard in addition to bespeaking his own earnest hope for continuation of the more than century-long friendship between Canada and the United States, read a message from MacKenzie King, prime minister of Canada, who declared he was glad to express his "earnest desire that the ceremony which marks this occasion may tend to promote and develop these feelings of mutual confidence and good will between the two peoples which it is ever my fervent wish to foster and maintain."

President Coolidge recalled the setting depicted on the canvas—the scene in Stanley park, Vancouver, late last July, when President Harding, the first president of the United States to set foot on Canadian soil, being visibly moved by the enthusiastic welcome he received from the 40,000 Canadians present on that occasion, stretched his arms as though to embrace the whole Canadian people and made a plea for ever increasing friendly relations between the American and Canadian peoples.

Stop that Eczema!

AMAZING results have been produced by S. S. S. in cases of eczema, pimples, blackheads and other skin eruptions. If you have been troubled with eczema, and you have used skin applications without number, make a test yourself, on yourself with a bottle of S. S. S., one of the most powerful blood cleansers known. S. S. S. makes the blood rich and pure, and when your blood is freed of impurities your stubborn eczema, rash, tetter, skin eruptions, pimples, blackheads, blotches and acne are bound to disappear. There are no unproven theories about S. S. S.; the scientific results of each of its purely vegetable medicinal ingredients are admitted by authorities.

S. S. S. is sold at all good drug stores in two sizes. The larger size is more economical.

S.S.S. The World's Best Blood Medicine

RURAL WELFARE

EDITED BY A. P. SANDLES

WOMEN'S STRAW VOTE—
How Would You Answer.

Men have straw votes. Why not women? A woman likes to talk with pen and pencil as well as with her tongue. Why not give her a chance? Women have an opinion, long and short. They feel better if they express themselves now and then. Their husbands should not have to be the sole heir to his wife's opinions. Let her broadcast and let others have the benefit of what she thinks.

How would our Blade ladies answer some of the following questions:

Should a woman vote as her husband votes?

Would you take a farmer for a second husband?

Should wives have part of the farm income to spend as she likes?

Is it any of husband's business if wife wants her hair bobbed?

Should ladies visit schools and arrange social parties for teachers?

Do you believe men should use our holidays for sports and money making?

Would you favor having hot lunches in town or country schools?

How many days each year should we have schools in session?

Do you favor baseball and Sunday dances on Sunday nights?

What can be done to keep more young people going to the church?

Get a dozen ladies together and let them vote on these questions. Add any other good questions to this list. You can have some interesting programs if you will add this feature to it. Get your home paper to take up this straw voting. More folks will read their paper and like it.

IS THIS YOUR PRAYER—
It Is on the Square.

In the Watchman we read the following which is worth committing to memory. If lived up to this bit of advice would cure a lot of the illus of the world. Do you agree?

Read as follows:

Printed on the side of a building in a Massachusetts town is the following prayer:

"Teach me that 60 minutes make an hour, 16 ounces make a pound, and 100 cents make one dollar.

"Help me to live that I can lie down at night with a clear conscience, without a gun under my pillow, and unhaunted by the faces of those to whom I have brought pain.

"Grant that I may earn my meal ticket on the square, and that in earning it I may not stick the gaff where it does not belong.

"Blind me to the faults of the other fellows but reveal to me my own.

"Guide me so that each night when I look across the dinner table at my wife, who has been a blessing to me, I will have nothing to conceal.

"Keep me young enough to laugh with my children.

"And when comes the smell of flowers, and the tread of soft steps, and the crunching of wheels out in front, make the ceremony short and the epitaph simple: 'Here lies a man.'"

COOLIDGE SUGAR CAMP—
President's Father Works.

We have before us a picture of the Coolidge sugar camp. The father of our President is at work in this camp, way off there in the woods of the Green Mountain state.

As we look at this picture, which shows the old father carrying his sugar sap, we wonder if he is not getting more real happiness out of these early spring days than his son Calvin is getting out of his White House job.

Father Coolidge is shown with a yoke across his shoulders. On each end of this yoke is a large bucket in which sugar water is on the way to the kettle as fast as the old boy can get it there.

This picture was taken some years ago. We do not know whether the President's father still taps the maples of the forest or not. But this picture takes us back to boyhood days, when we, too, had a sugar camp to work in. And it was fun to be there. Tired at night, but lots of fun. We almost get a lump in our throat when we think that those good old days will never come again. Maple sugar and maple syrup are mighty easy to take. We wish that we still had a sugar camp.

MOVIE WOOL PICTURES—
Urge Capper-French Bill.

Shoot the shady, shoddy stuff that is being put over on the common people today. This is the lesson sought to be broadcast by some movie pictures which Rural Welfare editor saw on the screen.

Over half the cloth now sold for pure wool is, in fact, only second-hand wool worked over and sold as virgin wool, according to what these pictures would have you believe.

If the Capper-French bill, now pending in congress, is enacted, all woolen cloth will have to be labeled to show wether it is virgin wool or shoddy made. There is strong opposition to it. The shoddy interests have a strong lobby against it and suspicion grows, since so many exposures of graft have been published in Washington that money influence prevented the passage of this bill.

These movie pictures make a plea for pure wool. This bill will make a higher price for wool to wool growers. If cloth is labeled as drugs are labeled there would be double the amount of virgin wool needed for the woolen mills. Real wool goods would go up and shoddy stuff would go down. As it is, claims are made that vast fortunes are being made by those who make and sell shoddy goods, while the public often thinks it is buying the real article made of virgin wool. Which side are you on?

THE MYSTERY MAN—
Do Spirits Come Back?

The train we were on had to wait three hours. Freight wreck ahead. We had time to get acquainted with some of the passengers. Such mishaps often help to make folks more sociable.

One of those we met was the mystery man, Thurston. He is the great artist in sleight-of-hand work. He does things that ain't so. He cuts a man in two, and then the ladies get nervous for fear he will not put the fellow together again.

On the train was a big baggage car filled with the things needed to do all the wonderful tricks. A lion, ducks, geese, pigeons, iron boxes, and a hundred other odds and end things.

We had a half hour talk with Thurston himself. He has been in the legerdemain business 18 years. He has entertained 20,000,000 people. He has done his magic tricks before the biggest men of the country.

He admits crippled and defective children free of charge. This proves a good advertisement and makes his show popular. He stated that he takes in $16,000 in one week. This is better than growing wheat at a dollar a bushel or tobacco at low price. We were glad to meet him.

A WORD FOR DAD—
Why Not Make Him Glad?

Yes, we pay mother tribute. We make a lot of fuss over the ladies. Why not think of the load that Dad has to carry every day and every day?

Here is a snappy poem, written by a poet from Illinois. We find it in the Prairie Farmer and it is well worth passing on to our readers.

It is as follows:

"Who gets up first and builds the fires,
Who cuts the thistles, thorns and briars,
Who buys the gas, the oil, and tires;
Dad.

Who takes the pail, and milks the cow,
Who makes the slop, to fed the sow,
Then goes to field, to run the plow;
Dad.

Who husks the corn, and cuts the grain,
Is out in sunshine, and in rain,
If price is low, works just the same;
Dad.

Who does the garden plow and rake,
The fences fix, with wire and stake,
Keep chickens out, for more peace's sake;
Dad.

Who goes to town and buys the stuff,
No matter if the roads be rough,
And sees that each one gets enough;
Dad.

Who keeps the wolf away from door,
Who pays the taxes, each year more,
Enough to make some people sore;
Dad.

Who buys the coal, and cuts the wood,
And banks it up, just as he should,
And would do more, if he but could;
Dad.

Who trains the youngsters with a stick,
Who gets the doctor, when they're sick,
Tells Doc, to hurry, and come quick;
Dad.

At close of day, when all things stop,
Who is it then, that winds the clock,
And banks the fire, the door does lock;
Dad."

QUEER TURNS OF FATE—
Silver Threads and Gold.

Half a century ago a young man wrote a song that became popular and made him famous. He wrote the song melody as a tribute to the lady of his love. He thought that bliss and happiness would always be his

The song was "Silver Threads Among the Gold," and it made a big hit. Many of our readers have known and sung this song. "Will You Love Me When I Am Old?" The song helped to make the song writer rich.

When money came into the home love and affection went out. The wife he had promised to love forever went one way and he another. Twenty years ago the man was found dead in his room. He had written these words, "It is hard to grow old alone."

Just a few weeks ago the wife died alone in a cheap lodging house. The son and daughter quarreled over the money and royalty paid for the song. Better build a good home and stay in an humble place than to wander away to a big city as soon as prosperity starts your way. The farm has less ills and heartaches than the busy and unsympathetic city. Think it over.

WOMAN TO BE HUNG—
Saving Her for Doom.

In a New York jail is a woman waiting the day when she is to be hung for murder. We shudder to think of her crime and her fate.

She has been sick. Surgical operations have been necessary. Every effort has been made to save her life so that she may be duly hung by the neck until she is dead by the doctor's say so.

The state of New York has spent a lot of money to save her life from ills of the flesh. There are a lot of women who have never committed murder or crime of any kind and the state of New York pays no attention to them when they get sick.

Saving a woman to be hung, no matter what the cost. Some funny things in this world of ours. Here's hoping that the woman dies before her day of doom comes on the scaffold.

TOO MANY LAWS—
Have Too Many Flaws.

Magnus Johnson, the wild and woolly statesman from the western plains who broke into the United States senate, says that we have too many laws with flaws in them.

Senator Johnson is the man who challenged Secretary of Agriculture Henry Wallace to a cow milking contest. Wallace accepted. The contest started. Wallace beat Johnson. Then Johnson kicked and said the game was not on the square; that he had been given a cow to milk that was almost ready to go dry, while Wallace had been given a fresh cow.

QUACKS AND NOSTRUMS—
Repeal Law Will Do Good.

Repeal a lot of laws instead of enacting a lot of new ones, is the theory of one of our noted agricultural writers. We agree with him.

Here is what he has to say on this subject:

"The agricultural depression is much more serious than it appears to typical optimists. It is not nearly so bad as it looks to those of us who are wrestling with the hard realities of personal situations. Emergency legislation now to 'save agriculture' would be like giving an emaciated man, bedridden for several years, a shot of morphine. Real 'doctors' of agriculture would have done something three years ago. Now that the 'patient's' condition is described as chronic, the customary political procedure is to invoke quacks and nostrums. 'Kid' him with legislative kindness, and by way of taxation send him—or his widow—a big bill for 'professional services.' In my opinion, to repeal or modify some existing laws would help farming more than the passage of new ones."

PINCHOT HITS BOSSES—
Refuses to Take Orders.

Governor Pinchot is much like a storm petrel in Pennsylvania politics. He is governor because he beat the regular bosses at their own game. This makes him more or less independent. He does not think that he is obliged to take their advice on matters pertaining to his administration and to politics in general.

Pinchot has been touted as good timber for the White House. This would be a calamity to a lot of professional bosses, both in and out of Pennsylvania. He is a fearless fellow, and what is most important—honest.

He has stopped the waste of public money. He has hit graft. He is spending the public dollar with the same care and judgment that he would spend his own dollars. This policy amazes the bosses. They say Pinchot is crazy to carry on like that.

Governor Pinchot says there has been rottenness and corruption in the enforcement of prohibition laws. He has no use for grafters. He will form no partnership with them, even on their promise of making him the president of the United States. He is keeping faith with the people.

CHILDREN GROWING UP—
Hard Work—Happy Days.

A mother says, "The happy years of my life were those when the children were growing up. Lots of hard work, but a labor of love after all."

We wonder how many hearts of mothers will echo this sentiment? The days when the children were all at home. What a mighty meaning in those words. Especially if we are on the other side of life, when we look back to those happy days.

Getting the children up in the morning ready for school, their dinner bucket or basket packed with bread, butter, hard-boiled eggs, fried ham, pie, cookies, etc., and to see them going down the road to the oldtime country schoolhouse. Carefree folks were those boys and girls. The golden years of life to them and to mother.

Many hard days of toil to raise a family. We do for the children what our parents did for us. They, in turn, must do as we have done. The cycle of life goes on. We go and others take our place and do our tasks.

Do we recall the day when you held the first baby in your arms and talked all sorts of noise to it? Baby is grown up now. Almost as big as we. Perhaps gone from the old home while we linger there and ponder over days and memories of the past.

How about the day when baby began to walk and talk. What hopes you had? What pride of parents welled in your bosom. Yes, your life would have been given, if it had been necessary to save the child if it had been in danger.

Yes, one day, a long time ago, we too, were awkward and could neither walk nor talk. Seems strange for us to think of ourselves in that helpless condition, but we were, and a mother had to teach us, in her mystic way, the language of her own tongue and make us to follow in her foothsteps.

Mother helped us through the measles, mumps and all the other ills that child is heir to. In the summertime she helped to make our vacation days full of joy. She may have closed her eyes in that long, long sleep, but her memory is with us still, and if she could speak to us from her far away retreat, she too, would no doubt testify that her happiest days were the days when her children were growing up.

RADIO HELPS FARM—
U. S. Reports Come Early.

Farmers seem to agree that radio may be a big help to American agriculture. The United States department of agriculture has more of a hustle on this year than usual. As a rule civil service job holders are more or less indifferent about giving real service to the public on time.

This year the department of agriculture gave out helpful reports a month earlier than usual. In fact, the reports were made in time to do some good. The investigations in Washington seem to have been a wake-up to a lot of the sleepy ones. It's an ill wind that blows nobody good.

Uncle Sam broadcasted his agricultural report from more than 100 radio stations in March this year. This report indicates that there will only be six acres of spring wheat sown this year where there have usually been seven acres sown. This may indicate smaller crop and better price next harvest time.

Sweet potato acreage may be increased. No report on cotton. It is too uncertain a crop to guess on. Guess last year badly missed the mark. Flax acreage will be greater this year. Tobacco growers may cut their acreage. They have found that they get less money for a big crop than they get for a small crop. Organized production is a light that is breaking through the darkness.

The U. S. department of agriculture is trying to help the farmer to look ahead. It will pay. If there is a surplus already on hand, or likely to be, the farmer had better grow some other crop where the yield is not likely to be overcrowded.

This March radio report attempted to state what the intentions of American farmers were this year with the acreage of different crops they would grow. Claims are made that this is valuable information and will be of advantage to the farmers.

Too often these reports serve to give hints to the smart set who manipulate markets and take advantage of advance information. The farm folks will have to learn to be as smart as the other fellows.

The Country Gentleman closes a discussion of this matter as follows:

"The department of agriculture claims no more for its March report than that. It says:

"'The statement of farmers' intentions to plant is not a forecast of the acreage that will actually be planted. It is simply an indication of what farmers had in mind to plant at the time they made their reports, compared with what they harvested last year. The acre actually planted may be larger or smaller than these early intentions reports indicate, due to weather conditions, price changes, labor supply and the effects of the report itself upon producers' action. Therefore, the first acreage reports issued in June should not be expected to show the same increases or decreases as the intentions reports.'

"But the intention of 43,000 farmers, as indicated in this year's March report, have their significance. And as the department becomes more expert in gathering this advance information the reports will become more valuable to farmers.

"If the traders and the speculators find it profitable to maintain organizations for gathering such facts, the farmers should find it worth while to support the department's activities along the same line.

"And that goes for cotton, as well as for wheat, oats, hay, potatoes and rice.

"The Swank bill, which is identical with the Harris bill that was railroaded through the senate in order to eliminate the government's intentions-to-plant report on cotton, should be killed in the house."

EXPERT WITNESS JOKE—
Buy What You May Need.

Years ago Harry K. Thaw shot and killed Stanford White. The shot was fired in New York city. There was a woman in the case. She was Thaw's wife. The tragedy occurred in a public eating place.

Thaw was rich. Rich enough to be crazy. He escaped hanging by going crazy as soon as his lawyer told him to go insane.

Experts were hired to testify. Some said he was crazy and that he had some breed of insanity. There are always a fuunny name for things the lawyers do not want the common people to understand.

The jury finally agreed that Thaw was insane, although as many experts said he was sane as testified the other way. Great joke on justice.

Crazy Harry was put away from public gaze. That was years ago. He was rich, which seemed to have been the principal reason he was not hanged. Being crazy was just a cheap excuse.

Several times since the first trial there have been court hearings to prove that Thaw is not insane. Some of the same experts used to prove him crazy have been used to prove that he is not now crazy.

This kind of cheap stuff helps to make our trial courts a mere mockery of justice. When a farmer gets into debt and cannot pay his farm is sold at sheriff's sale. He can't play off crazy and get by as Harry did. When a rich criminal needs expert witnesses he can buy what he wants and the expert will testify as the man who pays him wants.

The sorrow about Thaw is the fact that through nearly 20 years of his trouble his mother has been his friend. She would like to see him free. His wife, Evelyn Nesbit Thaw, is against him.

There would be less pleas of insanity made if the law provided that when a crazy person kills somebody he shall be a life prisoner as long as he or she is crazy, and if sanity returns there shall be an execution. When one person kills another unjustly there should be no more freedom for the murderer.

The fact that law is often twisted and bent to favor rich criminals, is one of the main reasons why murder is so frequent today. Let our courts cease to be a party to outraged justice and court mockery.

The court officials of New York state deserve credit for keeping Thaw where we think he belongs, in jail. The trial for his freedom is on while we write this story.

WITH SOIL EXPERTS—
Guest at Experiment Station.

At Wooster, O., is the state agricultural experiment station. Like all such stations, it is a great institution. Ohio has been very generous in its support and has given all the dollars it needed to carry on its test and experimental work and research.

Once each month the station staff has a dinner party. They break bread together. Wit and wisdom bubbles out of these boys. They try to forget that they are staid and steady professors, etc. They get better acquainted. It's a mixture of sense and nonsense.

Rural Welfare editor accepted an invitation to be their guest and deliver a brief address. We were glad to mix with this bunch of real and earnest workers. After all, they are a jolly set and well met.

At the table sat Dr. Charles E. Thorne, who for 40 years has given his life and talent to discovering the secrets of the soils, its humors, moods, shortcomings, defects and diseases. He is one of the best.

At his own request, he was relieved of the duties as director of this station. He is still doing work for it.

Professor C. C. Williams is now the director in charge. He has long been known as the corn and alfalfa king. When Ohio agricultural activities was under a state commission, Professor Williams, two others and myself were the members. Our official association was genial and harmonious.

We found this bunch of fellows thoroughly imbued with the notion that this government must have clean and honest men to serve as its public officials. They applauded the sentiment that our laws must be enforced and that rich and poor bootleggers and grafters must be punished.

They pledged their influence to persuade school teachers to have pupils commit to memory our national patriotic songs and religious hymns. These station experts support churches and Sunday schools. They are paid modest salaries and live within their means. They are devoted to their specialized lines of work. They look deeply into the soil and try to send a message to farm and farmer that will give more profit and wages to those who plow and farm the earth.

We met several old friends with whom we used to work. We often wonder whether the world gives enough credit to men who give their life to this quiet and unassuming work for the good of humanity in general. We have a belief that our newspapers would serve the country well if they would give our great experiment stations more space and help to broadcast the message of these stations to farm and farmer.

GOOD-BYE BILLBOARDS—
Standard Oil Hits Them.

Millions of dollars have been spent in billboard advertising. The cost, of course, has been added to the price paid by the consumer. Now the great Standard Oil company has taken the lead in no longer using this form of advertising. The farmer may cry a little over this. In some places they have received a rental for billboard space along roads on main highways. Some of the pictures shown have not encouraged good morals or habits. It may be a step in the right direction.

Empires Clashing for World-Rule

The International Sunday School Lesson for May 18 Is "Isaiah and the Assyrian Crisis"—II Kings 18-20; Isaiah 36-38.

BY WILLIAM T. ELLIS

OURS was not the only world war. In elder days, and in a smaller world great empires clashed for dominion. Terrible and titanic were those struggles. Warfare then was not "civilized"—save the mark!—and the carrying off of the populations of Israel and Judah into Assyrian and Babylonian exile was but an incident, scarcely noted in the contemporary records of the wars for world-rule by rival empires.

(True the "exchange of populations" within the past 18 months between Turkey and Greece, at the suggestion and under the nominal direction of the League of Nations, has been barely mentioned in our own contemporary records of current events; although it is a tragedy of vastly large proportions; but it might appear cynical to press the comparison!)

Only fleeting glimpses of these ancient world events have been given to us in the few Sunday school lessons of the present international series; the day's lesson is nearly a century later than that of a week ago. It portrays little Judah as caught between the upper and nether millstone of Assyria and Egypt. It was shortly after the time of our lesson that Babylonia supreceded Assyria; and the great battle of Carchemish, between Pharaoh Necho and Nebuchadnezzar was fought on the spot where the American and British archaeologists have been so successfully digging during the past winter.

A "Main Street" of the World.

Without going into details of ancient history—for the Sunday school lesson deals primarily with spiritual principles permanently applicable—it is well to grasp by its handle one big fact, which explains much of the Bible story. That is the unique situation of the Holy Land. Canaan was a sort of "Main Street" on the map of the ancient world. One had to cross it, or follow it, to go anywhere, when about the big business of trade or politics or war. That is why it was also a cockpit of imperialism; as, indeed, it is today. The reason Great Britain feels that she must hold the mandate over Palestine is that this barren and profitless strip of land is still the thoroughfare to the East. The great permanent air stations at Ramleh and Amman tell their own story. In our time, as in Isaiah's, the polyglot interests of the nations impinged within the borders of Judah.

War was "good business" for certain interests 2,700 years ago, as well as nowadays. War profiteers are no modern discovery. However great the price the plain people paid for imperialism, it brought riches and power to some groups and classes. Not for nothing was Jerusalem the principal emporium on the Main Street between Assyria and Egypt. Trade and piled-up property had made the commercial class of the city fat-jowled and soft muscled and sensual-souled, just like the world's profiteers of our own war period. Only those of Jerusalem had an Isaiah to excoriate them, and to give their shameful portraits immortality. One commentator upon the Book of Isaiah remarks:

"Under the influence of this increasing taste for luxury, the ruling class in Judah became regardless of its responsibility, and each man vied with the other in aping foreign customs and in building up great fortune at the expense of the common people dependent upon him. The old simplicity was fast disappearing, and in its place came false pride and greed and the resulting disregard of the needs and the rights of the poor and dependent. Judah, therefore, like Northern Israel, was sadly lacking in social and moral integrity and ill-fitted to meet a great political crisis."

Aristocrat With Seeing Eyes.

It was his times that made a prophet of young Isaiah. Logically, he should have been one of the idle rich whom he so bitterly arraigned. Apparently he was of good family, if not of the Judean nobility. His preparation and antecedents were quite the opposite of those of the Prophet Amos, the farm-laborer; illustrating how little God cares for worldly station. Isaiah had a well-trained and well-stored and alert mind; and he could both write and speak. Moreover, he had begun young to see and to say.

There is scant warrant for demagoguery in the Bible; its rich men produced such characters as Isaiah and Joseph of Arimathea and Nicodemus. A British peer, who was last year showing me over the house of parliament, remarked, "Did it ever occur to you that when all His comrades had abandoned Jesus, it was two members of the aristocracy who boldly came forward and avowed themselves His friends, and served Him?" In our own day we have a noble company of the sons and daughters of privilege who are using their powers and possessions for the service of the common weal. Isaiah was a forerunner af all these. He was an aristocrat of vision, to whom the principle of "noblesse oblige" was sacred. Dr. Charles Kent says of him:

"In every word which fell from Isaiah's lips there is revealed a man of unbounded energy, unflinching courage and firm conviction. He knew well the different currents of thought and influence in little Judah, but, more than that, he dared to face facts and conditions squarely and to draw from them the logical and inevitable conclusions. He was not bound by public opinion or by the prevailing standards of his day. He had caught a vision of something higher, and was therefore filled with an eternal discontent, as he viewed the petty, mean, corrupt practices of his countrymen. His patriotism also was of such a lofy character that he was ready to make any personal sacrifice, even to go barefooted through a cold Judean winter that he might save his beloved country from a fatal policy."

A Prophet Who Looked Two Ways.

"See both sides and get all the facts," was Charles A. Dana's golden rule for reporters. Isaiah possessed this gift. He saw what ailed his nation—modern literature cannot match many of his passages of social passion or of arraignment of industrial tyranny and of political parasites—and he painted what he saw in living colors. He was a greater statesman than the king. Indeed the patriot who is open-eyed to the moral significance of events is usually a better guide than the mere politician controlled primarily by prudential considerations. He reads the deeper meaning of his time and its trend. As I sat with a convention of the foremost newspaper editors of America a few days ago, I noted how this prophet-quality, this sense of higher values, characterized them all, in some cases to the prophet degree.

Commonly, we talk as if our modern professional prophets — the preachers—were merely purveyors of the pieties. Sometimes it seems as if the first qualification of a spiritual interpreter (for the prophet is a forth-teller, rather than a foreteller) is his ability to understand his own times. "Can ye not discern the signs of the times?" was the bitter reproach that Jesus hurled into the teeth of the ecclesiastical leaders of His day. If a religious teacher is blind to the meaning of his own day, he is hardly fit to talk about either time or eternity.

What this ardent patriot of the Judah of long ago said about the evils aind shortcomings of his era, marked him as a fearless, penetrating prophet, with a timeless message. His word is adequate for the year 1924. The scorn with which he holds up Judah as reverting to the heathen level, the unsparing arraignment of feminine vanity in its excesses, the catalogue of the debauchery, idleness, monopoly, oppression and sensuality of the rich have not been matched in our day of much writing.

"Seeing the Invisible."

Mere fault finding with present conditions does not make one a prophet. That is the lesson's clear warning to scolds and agitators. Isaiah saw his world as it was; but he also saw himself and the living God. Forty years ago some Sunday school children were taught a prayer that they have since repeated throughout the years:

"Lord show me myself;
Lord show me Thyself."

Isaiah had a vision of the ineffable; and it revealed to him his own sinfulness and unworthiness. There is no pride in the true prophet of God. To boast of the possession of spiritual privileges is really to prove them non-existent. Concerning himself, Isaiah was henceforth immeasurably humble; but concerning Jehovah and his message he had the courage of a conqueror. He wrought as seeing the Invisible; which is the supreme source of strength.

In a time of peril with Assyria investing Jerusalem, when the case of King Hezekiah and Judah looked hopeless, Isaiah lifted up his voice to speak for God. To the discouraged king and nation he brought the heartening word that Jehovah is mightier than Sennacharib and that in the hour of the people's helplessness the help of the Almighty would be forthcoming. Ah to be a forth-teller of God, in a drab and discouraged day! In Jerusalem's case, as in a myriad others, the spiritual proved mightier than the material. With weapons that Judah knew not of God smote the invader and saved His people.

What does it all mean for us in our own land, in this year 1924? Beset by spiritual foes, such as indifference—how Isaiah smote those who were at ease in Zion; taunting them as if they were active wrong-doers!—low vision, engrossment in pleasures of pride and flesh, pursuit of prosperity, and heedlessness for the long future; we need the Isaiah lesson, that only loyalty to God and His righteousness is really important. More imperial and real then the struggle between Assyria and Egypt is the contemporaneous clash between the idealism of righteousness and the materialism of self-indulgence. A nation true to the teachings of Scripture will reform all internal defects and merit the favor of Jehovah. Then we shall know indeed that "God is our refuge and strength, a very present help in trouble."

Anti-Dynastic Move Aimed at Oil Grant

Russian news agency reports from Teheran declare that the movement against the present dynastic regime in Persia is serving as the cloak for a scheme to upset the Sinclair oil concessions in northern Persia, control of which is desired by the Royal Dutch and a French company, said to be sponsored by the Standard Oil.

The dispatches say the question of taking the oath of the present Persian parliament is being urged in order to intensify the anti-dynastic sentiment with a view to blocking parliamentary ratification of the Sinclair concessions. The premier is energetically demanding approval of the American concessions and striving to bring agreement among all factions.

Brightening Painted Furniture

Since painted furniture has now become the fashion, it is well to understand that when it is cleansed rain water should be used, and unless the paint becomes very dirty, no soap should be used. A cloth dipped in vaseline so as to leave just a trace on the paint gives an excellent finishing touch.

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QUEEN BARTERS FOR AIRPLANES

Marie of Rumania Offers to Purchase 300 Ships Each Year.

In addition to being the world's most beautiful sovereign queen, Marie of Rumania promises to become Europe's most business-like queen.

A few years ago she arranged oil land concessions as collateral for locomotives made by the Baldwin Locomotive Co. in Philadelphia and now she is trying to obtain a contract by which a minimum of 300 fighting airplanes would be delivered annually for five years to the Rumanian government.

Thus far she has not succeeded in getting such an arrangement signed on the dotted line, but it is reported in reliable sources that the firms are considering the plan.

The planes are not wanted as ornaments for the Rumanian army—they are wanted as protection. Due to the growth of Russian aviation and Bolshevists' hostile attitude toward Rumania on account of Bessarabia, Rumania has been trying unsuccessfully for more than two years to obtain an ample supply of war planes.

The official visit of the king and queen to France with their coming visits to England and Switzerland—was preceded two months ago by bids for airplanes sent to all the leading manufacturers of France, Italy and England.

In addition to specifying the delivery of a minimum of 300 fighting and training planes each year for a five-year period, it was stipulated that the planes should be built on Rumanian soil with native labor in order to support national industry.

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VIKING FINDS HIT COLUMBUS

Scientists Now Believe America Was Known Before 1492.

The discovery recently on Long Island of skeletons showing evidences of great antiquity, has stimulated anew the old controversy as to who discovered America. The recent discovery is said to strengthen the case against Christopher Columbus as the real discoverer. In fact, historical science now seems to be leaning more and more toward the belief that centuries before Columbus was born, America had been discovered and was fairly well known to Europeans.

The discovery in Long Island attracted especial attention because experts say the skulls unquestionably were those of white men and not of Indians; further, experts say the skeletons are six centuries old.

The ancient Icelandic and Scandinavian sagas refer to a vast land across the western ocean which, it is contended, could not be other than the American continent.

Greenland, of course, was well known and colonized, and the sagas seem to indicate that voyages were made down to the American mainland. This land was referred to in the old records as Vinland.

It seems natural that most of the Norse relics should be found in New England as this would be the first territory in what is now the United States, which the Vikings would strike in coming down from Greenland. Ancient implements, certainly not of Indian origin, have been ploughed up in New England fields. In Bristol county, Mass., in 1680, there has been found an inscribed rock, now called the Dighton Writing Rock, which bears rough lettering telling that a Viking identified as Thorfinn Karlsefni, with 150 men landed and took possession of what now is Massachusetts about the year 1,007.

Probably the most amazing find was that of what is known as the Kensington Rune Stone in 1898. It was discovered by a farmer near Kensington, Minn. The stone was imbedded in the roots of a tree. Its inscription has been liberally deciphered and tells how eight Goths or Swedes and 22 Norsemen journeyed to that spot where they were attacked by Indians. The implication is that, while surrounded and besieged by the savages, the Vikings carved the stone in the hope that some day their people would find a trace of what had become of them. The amazing fact is that the stone is clearly dated "Year 1362".

Soil on White Furniture

Finger marks and dirt are readily removed from white furniture by applying a solution of baking soda dissolved in warm water with a soft cloth, polishing afterward with a dry cloth. A teaspoon to a pint of water is a satisfactory amount.

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STATE TO HONOR CIVIL WAR HERO

$1,000,000 Memorial Is Planned for General Greathouse.

A shrine to the memory of General Lucien Greathouse, proclaimed by General William Tecumseh Sherman as the outstanding hero of the Civil War, is to be placed in the $1,000,000 war memorial Men's Union building at Indiana university.

General Sherman declared the Hoosier soldier to be "the bravest of the brave," in an official report, which said: "Where all have been so brave it seems invidious to mention one name, but we must speak of Colonel Lucien Greathouse. He is the bravest of the brave."

General Greathouse lost his life, storming a southern stronghold near Atlanta July 22, 1864. He is said never to have given his men a command to "charge," but ordered "follow me."

When the war broke out, the general gave up the study of law and entered the Union army as a private. At the time he was killed he had been promoted to the rank of Brigadier General, the youngest to hold that commission in the history of the United States armies. He was born in Carlinville, Ill., in 1842.

CRISIS ENVELOPS KEMAL PASHA

Constantinople Army Idol Quits Turkish Assembly and Seeks Aid.

A tense situation among Turkish leaders is threatened by the sensational resignation from the national assembly of General Refet Pasha, who is idolized for the clever way in which, with a handful of gendarmes, he broke the back of the allied control in Constantinople in 1922.

In a long statement, Refet advises Mustafa Kemal Pasha to take again into his confidence the group of four men who, with him, started the nationalist government — Rauf Bey, Kiazim, Fouad Pasha and Ureft—and with Ismet Pasha and Fevzi Pasha and Fety Bey restore the original unity.

It is the plainest speaking yet addressed to Kemal, who has become more or less estranged from five of these leaders, and practically forces him to a showdown. To show his disinterestedness, Refet excludes himself and resigns his deputyship.

Despite Refet's conciliatory tone, the Turks consider the situation grave. To add to the crisis, Ismet Pasha is seriously ill.

Ex-Crown Prince is 42

The former Crown Prince Frederick William celebrated his 42nd birthday anniversary quietly with his family May 6. This was his first birthday at home since 1914, he having spent the anniversaries from 1914 to 1918 on the battle front and those since 1918 in Holland.

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When you answer an advertisement, refer to The Weekly Blade.

THURSDAY, MAY 15, 1924

The way to save the nation is to obey the laws.

Some people seem to pray at God, instead of to Him.

Politics will improve when men quit going into the game for what they can get out of it.

Lima Beane says the woman who kisses a dog should be turned over to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

Men who are faithful members of the family circle don't have any passwords to remember.

Farmers some day may ask for relief from bills designed to relieve them.

Justice has to be hard-boiled to go out of business.

Tammany's dead chieftain, Mr. Murphy, started active life as a street car driver. Later he acquired three saloons and used them as stepping stones.

Ananias, writes an editor, got caught in a real estate deal. Modern real estate dealers are smarter than Ananias.

It takes about twenty years to make our most embarrassing moment look funny to us.

Hiram Johnson started out like a house afire, and then it happened—somebody turned on the hose.

Being President, Mr. Coolidge won't have to go on the stump during the campaign and make mistakes.

Nothing is more disappointing to the fellow who thinks he is trying to avoid Temptation than to find her phone out of order.

Maybe the reason people don't turn out at the primaries is because they think it doesn't make much difference who is nominated.

The most satisfying sensation is to feel at home at home.

Senator LaFollette is in such poor condition physically there is some doubt whether he will ever be in position to do his worst politically.

Only on person in every thirty in New York is insane. Then living there isn't really regarded as insanity.

Congressmen are finding it hard to live on $7,500 a year, and the people are none too happy living with $7,500-a-year congressmen.

This country has never had a president named Jones. Then what chance has a Smith?

Mr. Gary calls the President "Our Gibraltar." Safe as a life insurance policy.

Guess this United States of America is a pretty good country, after all. The Russian communists have denounced it again.

Followers often wonder where their leader got his nerve.

Perhaps Mr. Coolidge adopted his new role so he wouldn't have to shake hands with congress.

If the good old times we talk about so lovingly were to come back we wouldn't look at them.

More women than are heard of in the day's news are entitled to credit for having made good husbands out of raw material.

Pump-handling the arm of the President could never save the republic, anyway.

Says a philosopher: "Take away women—and men would follow." That's all right, but there is another side to the story. Take away men—and women would wait for them to come back.

Probably the bride means it when she promises to obey. Everything seems so sweet and lovely on her wedding day.

There's not a man left in Russia who can fool the people the way Lenine did it.

Among Henry Ford's greatest accomplishments was that of definitely eliminating himself as a presitial possibility. It stands as a record of achievement.

You'd think, wouldn't you that the Japanese would rather stay out than be kicked out?

It may take another war to make a bonus look inexpensive.

Disarm all decent nations and let the crooks have the guns. That is the way it is done in civil life.

In traveling through thirty states Hiram Johnson found more lassitude than longitude.

Competition in lovemaking has hastened many a marriage proposal.

Says Dr. Frank Crane: "By Uncle Sam I mean the President, his cabinet and the congress and senate of the United States." Why did he ignore the supreme court?

Platonic love becomes a hazard when it begins to cuddle.

No matter how beautiful the day, it is next to impossible to knock a fast train off the track with an auto.

King Alfonso says he would rather be a soldier than king. He certainly knows how to keep step with the music.

Russia thinks the new immigration law is aimed at her. That's pretty straight thinking for Russia.

Having heard from the Ohio primaries, Colonel Bailey, lovable Democrat that he is, remarks: "Pray for a Democratic victory in November, but if you are not crazy don't bet on it."

Muscle Shoals to Date

Henry Ford is not likely to get control of Muscle Shoals. It appears likely that no other bidder will be more successful—at this session of congress.

Mr. Ford worked hard to get his offer accepted. But it is only fair to say that he made his bid only after he was solicited by the government.

Enormous amounts of money had been poured into the project. To keep this money from being a dead loss more money was being appropriated. The notion at Washington was that the treasury must be relieved of the burden, as much as possible of the investment must be salvaged and interest on the capital sunk must begin coming in soon. Private enterprise, in general, looked askance at the project. It considered that Henry Ford was taking a gamble in making his bid. Not until months after this bid had been under discussion did anyone else present a rival offer, and this was done timidly.

Sentiment and politics were in Ford's favor. The South believed that Ford could do more than a dozen Morgans to stimulate the development of that section's natural resources. This belief was founded on good hard sense. Ford does have the trick of wakening capital to its opportunities. Democratic politicians were willing that Ford should get Muscle Shoals for then he might cease to be a contender for Democratic presidential honors. Many Republican politicians supported the Ford claims since, with Muscle Shoals in his hands, he might cease his flirtations with the third party promoters, the third party with Ford at the head of it threatening highly damaging things in Republican territory.

Southern sentiment for the Ford proposition has tended to fade and shrivel, it is not clear just why. Democratic politicians and Republican politicians alike no longer see much occasion for smoothing down the fur upon Mr. Ford's back and urging him to be gentle. He eliminated himself as a Democratic nominee by declaring for Coolidge. The third party crowd turned on Ford with a snarl. That took a great dread from the hearts of Republican partisans. Politically, Ford is now negligible.

Waterpower projects of the first order are those that will produce a very large percentage of energy in proportion to the sums invested. Muscle Shoals is an enterprise of this kind. This has led to the slow development of the idea that the government should finish the work and operate the plant. It is said that by a year from July electrical energy can be offered for sale and that, even if the government is wasteful as usual money can be made in Alabama. This idea is gaining ground partly for the reason that the Teapot Dome deal turned out to be a scandal and congressmen fear to seem to give anything away, even for a good price.

The later explanations can so easily be made to sound fishy.

One of the Parrot Phrases

When Charles F. Murphy died even men and journals that had denounced him for twenty years as a political machine boss had good words to say for him.

This was not simply because it is customary to praise the dead. It was, to a large extent, because the bombilations against political machines are mostly parrot phrases, things recited by rote.

Every political organization, each subdivision of it, is a machine. It has to be. There has to be some kind of mechanism to bind voters of the same opinion together. There has to be an institution, popularly called a machine, for printing and issuing propaganda, assigning orators, gathering information, directing labors, hiring the brass band and providing, sometimes, the lusty cheerers and hand-clappers. No way has been found to do away with this contrivance.

Senator LaFollette has a magnificently organized and smoothly operating Republican machine in Wisconsin. That is what makes him reluctant to go over to the third party crowd; he is hardly likely to carry the machine along with him, however much he desires. The third party people, for their part, have been putting a machine together for several months. They think that at last it is in such shape that it can do heavy damage to the machines of the major parties.

Certain of the reform movements have been responsible for machines that have been the despair and envy of the most experienced politician of the commonplace type. If you will review the history of Abraham Lincoln again you will be struck by the fact that behind him was a political machine stoutly built, capable, impossible to swerve from its course. Without that organization, Lincoln would have had to undertake to wage two wars—one in the South, one in the North.

What we need is to weed some of the parrot phrases out of American politics. They are deceptive. They are used for purposes of deception. They prevent a voter from examining an issue clear-eyed, unconfused.

Profit From Pull

Like crime, profit from political preferment is non-partisan. This is proved by a report made by Secretary Weeks to the senate, showing that fifteen men, the list including three former cabinet members, four former senators and eight former representatives in congress, have appeared in person or through their law firms in cases before the war department within two years after their retirement from office and since January 1, 1918.

It happens that ten of these men are Democrats and five Republicans, but this is of no importance except to the party organizations they misrepresent.

It is so seldom that any member of the cabinet, or any senator, or any representative or other official in position of trust and responsibility is even accused of direct grifting, that every such case results in a scandal of the first magnitude. The American people, fundamentally honest, are truly shocked. They give comparatively scant heed to the financial or money loss, if any, result from the grafting, but their confidence is shaken. And the felonious assault upon public confidence in the government is of much more serious consequence than any pecuniary loss the people may suffer.

But many of the same men who, while in public office, would deem the offer of a bribe an insult, solicit and accept business against the government as soon as they retire from office. For fat fees they sell their influence, their experience and acquaintance gained while in the service and pay of the people.

Bribery is punishable by imprisonment in the penitentiary. The sale of an ex-official's prestige and pull at a high price may not be felonious, but it is more insidious, just as treacherous and quite as iniquitous.

It may be impossible to enact laws to cover these cases, for character cannot be created by law, but we can have and must have a truer conception of patriotism, a more altrusistic sense of public service and a new ethical code upon which the dollar mark shall be less conspicuous.

Too Self-Respecting to Deceive

The first budget of the Labor government of Great Britain promises reductions of taxes to all classes of the population—to the wealthy and the wage-earners, the tradespeople and the followers of professions, the home-owner and the renter, the industrial technician and the humblest factory worker.

The former Tory chancellor of the exchequer announced that except for a few minor changes the Labor budget was such a one as he would like to bring in himself.

The striking thing about this financial program is that the party representing the people of small income has not indulged in the folly of appearing to ride the rich in the interest of the poor. It has not assumed that the average run of people lacked the intelligence to see through nonsense in a fiscal scheme. In this, the British Laborites differ extensively from members of our congress who talk flubdubbery about making the wealthy bear the costs of government.

Mr. Mellon pointed out the only way by which the heavy weight of taxes could be piled upon the shoulders of the rich. This was by shutting off those avenues into which the rich could dodge when the taxes were collected. Congress elected to keep those escapes open. But certain congressmen—who incidentally pose as corresponding to the Laborites of Britain—have kept on demanding measures which they said would relieve the common people and penalize the rich. Such a thing cannot be done under a system that permits the shifting of taxes, as from merchant to consumer, from landlord to tenant. It cannot be done where capital can be taken out of productive industry and tied up in tax-exempt securities. Congressmen know that well enough. But they are betting that the ordinary voter does not know it. Nine-tenths of all the speeches which have been made since last December about cutting the taxes of the general public have been insincere, the worst kind of pretense. No one has been fooled except those who have forgotten how to think.

The Labor government of Great Britain may be taken as a model for a rebirth of liberalism in America—being ardently in sympathy with the aspirations of the poor, being too proud and self-respecting to practice deception, being too patriotic to prostitute its gifts for momentary glory and fleeting popularity. Mr. Borah might make a leader for such a movement. Mr. LaFollette never.

Russia Moves Nearer to France

The Communists polled about 4,000,000 votes in the German elections. It is figured from this that the bolshevist population of the country is now between 8,000,000 and 10,000,000. The occupied Rhur district showed a particularly strong Communist trend. This was partly due to the bitter resentment against the Stinnes ten-hour day, but in larger part to the long period of military rule and the restrictions placed by the French on individual freedom. French journals indicate a good deal of uneasiness over the prospects for the Dawes reparations plan, made uncertain by the Communist opposition in Germany. They might better be uneasy over the bringing of Russian sovietism nearer to the French frontier. Whatever the occupation of the Ruhr has been called it has actually been a territorial invasion, threatening a thousand evils of which the invaders must bear their share.

It can't make much difference which multimillionaire is the richer, Uncle John Rockefeller or Henry Ford. But it might be interesting to know which of the two is the happier.

Democratic - Radical Republican slogan: Anything to Disagree with Uncle Andy.

NEW WOMAN IN TURKEY

* *

Now Engages in Politics and Business

BY FRANK G. CARPENTER

Carpenter's World Travels. Copyright 1924.

A REVOLUTION is going on among the women of Turkey. They are coming out of their seclusion, are going about with their faces uncovered, and are rapidly taking part in politics and business. The wife of Mustapha Kemal gives afternoon teas at Angora, where without the sign of a veil she receives the foreign newspaper men and others, and not long ago she said she believed that woman should be regarded as an equal partner and comrade of man, even to the point of abolishing separate clubs for men and women and demanding those of mixed sexes. She even believes in co-educational schools for the Turks.

Madame Kemal was educated in England and France. She was 19 years old when she married Kemal and she was with him during the war with the Greeks. When she came back from Smyrna her sister Mohammedans were amazed to see her step from the train with her face uncovered, and dressed in riding costume, with a cap, riding breeches and high boots, upon the heels of which shone silver spurs. At her afternoon teas she usually wears Turkish dress, although her face is not veiled. On a recent occasion she wore two rings of platinum, one set with a four-carat diamond the other a plain wedding ring.

Another leading figure in all the new movements for women in Turkey is the wife of Adnan Bey, the governor of Constantinople. This is Halide Hanum, who writes novels and movie scenarios, makes stump speeches, and takes an active part in all public matters. In 1919 she called together a mass meeting of about 100,000 people and advocated a revolution against the Allies. Since then sho has worked for the absolute independence of Turkey, and has been a large factor in its success. Halide Hanum is a graduate of the American Woman's College of Constantinople. She spent many years as a school teacher, but never worked as a feminist, and her labor has been more that of an independent patriot, interested in the advancement of her country and people.

Passing of the Veil.

I find a great change going on in the women of Constantinople. They are casting away their veils and going about barefaced on the streets. When I was here 15 years ago, no common woman had a veil so thin that you could see through, and it was only the high ladies of the harems who had white guaze veils showing above their balloon-like black dresses. Today the veiled woman is the exception, and the majority of those on the street have their faces perfectly bare. They still cover their hair and wear unsightly gowns that come up over their heads, but these are drawn tight down around the sides of the face, so that all the features are visible. Sometimes the veil has an opening in the form of an acute angled triangle, the base of which is marked by two pins over the eyes, and the apex by another pin under the chin. Today I saw a Turkish woman selling sweet chocolate on the Galata Bridge where thousands were passing. She squatted against the railing, dressed all in black with only this triangle showing her face. She was so small I could have carried her under my arm. As I looked, she lit a cigaret and puffed at it from time to time as she offered her wares.

Wear Decollete Gowns.

Five or six years ago, the majority of high class Turkish girls wore veils when out driving and especially when going to such places as the Sweet Waters of Europe. Now they may be seen with faces as bare as your hand, notwithstanding the many young men riding about in motor cars or on horseback. I see them often in the boats on the Golden Horn, their veils thrown back, and they do not hesitate to look at the men, and seem to want the men to notice them. Most of the women at receptions of the higher classes are now without veils, and at one given by an official the other day more than 30 young girls appeared wearing decollete gowns. This would have been impossible a few years ago.

The taking off of the veil was started during the World war when the women went to the field and served as nurses. Many of them joined the Red Crescent, which is the Turkish society of the Red Cross, and they did all sorts of war and relief work. Some were employed in the postoffice and government departments and they are still holding their jobs.

Since the war, the employment of women has been largely extended, and unveiled women are clerking in the stores, operating typewriters, and handling the telephone switchboards. There is a dry goods establishment in Pera run entirely by women. Stamboul has a department store where there are many women clerks. They are dressed in black, but their faces are unveiled. There are unveiled women clerking in the bazaars and as I pass I have had them call out to me to come in and buy. I sat down in a shoe bazaar and sketched two Turkish girls who were trying on slippers out in the street. One of them was a beauty, but the other was ugly. Women act as peddlers in the bazaars, and unveiled girls of the higher class, with red ribbons across their breasts, stand on the corners on tag days for special charities, asking alms. If you give, they will pin a protective tag on the lapel of your coat. Many of the Turkish women engage in charitable work. Some run orphan asylums and hospitals. They have recently been allowed to plead their own cases in the courts and in some instances have been successful.

Husbands and Wives.

It used to be that husband and wife never appeared together on the streets and there was a law forbidding Turkish men and women to come together to a public entertainment, no matter if they were husband and wife, brother and sister, or mother and son. Today I saw a dozen men and women walking together across the bridge that leads from the European quarters to Stamboul, and some went arm in arm. Up to six years ago there was a law against a man and woman riding together in the same automobile or other vehicle; now both sexes are often to be seen in the same motor car. The street cars still have separate compartments in front reserved for Turkish women.

As to public entertainments, the new Magic theater has a special dispensation permitting a Turk to come here with his wife, but at the movies there is a certain section for the women and they usually come in groups. The manager of one of the movies says he doesn't like the women to patronize him, for if they come alone they are stared at and if they have a man with them one of the old style Turks is sure to call the police. There is now a distinction between Mohammedans and Christians. A Turkish woman may walk with a Turkish man, but if she goes about with a Christian it is sure to cause trouble.

The Mohammedan women not only attend the movies, but some of the educated girls are going into acting for the screen and several are making a success by posing in all sorts of costumes. One Turkish girl has a part in the play known as "Chemise du fer" or "Shirt of Iron," written by Halide Hanum, of whom I have spoken. This play has been very successful and is now being shown in Constantinople and elsewhere. It is semi-political, being wrapped around the war.

Constannople now has a woman's paper, which is published by women. The language is Arabic and among the pictures are women with bare faces and half clad legs advertising silk stockings and lingerie. The paper contains political articles, poetry and fiction, and its chief end is the advancement of women. It is issued weekly and has a very large circulation.

I hear all sorts of stories about doing away with the harem and the establishment of monogamy as a national custom. Doctor Fuad Bey, who was formerly minister of health and child welfare, says that in a recent trip across Turkey he did not find any man with more than one wife and that the time will come when a new law will be passed prohibiting plural marriage. Doctor Fuad's statement is ridiculous. There are still harems all over Turkey, and especially out in the country where the women do the work and are a labor asset to their husbands. There are many harems in Constantinople. The Koran permits a man to have four wives and as many female slaves as he can support. With the higher classes, each wife has her separate establishment.

When I was here the first time, away back in 1889, I made something of an investigation of the harem possessed by the sultan. Mahmud II, an ancestor of the deposed Caliph, who died when Martin Van Buren was president, in order to make his throne safe, upon his accession sewed up the 174 wives of Mustapha IV in sacks loaded with shot and dropped them into the cool waters of the Bosporus. Abdul Aziz, uncle of Abdul Hamid, was especially fond of blue-eyed beauties with golden hair. He had 1,200 slaves in his harem, and it is said that his expenses for presents and dresses were about $800,000 a year.

Abdul Hamid had a big harem with scores of eunuchs on watch. His chief eunuch wore a uniform of scarlet and gold and built a mosque to serve as his tomb. These eunuchs formed but a small part of the servants of the palace. It took something like 7,000 people to wait upon Abdul Aziz. His kitchens had 300 servants and there were 100 porters who did nothing else but carry burdens for the establishment. All of his numerous wives had their servants, hairdressers and dressmakers, and the most favored had separate establishments with their own eunuchs, slaves, doctors and cooks. Abdul Hamid did not eat with his harem, as it is a custom here for the sexes to eat separately.

I saw about a hundred of Abdul Hamid's wives when during my stay, he crossed Constantinople to kiss the cloak of the Prophet Mohammed, which is kept in Stamboul. The women were in closed carriages, with eunuchs beside the drivers, but their lace veils were so thin we could almost count the strata of rouge on their cheeks. They were clad in silks of all colors of the rainbow. Many of them wore kid gloves and several had spread handkerchiefs over their knees to keep their gloves clean. Some had their eyebrows painted and their great soulful eyes showed out over their veils. Among them were a half-dozen red-haired Circassians who would have passed for belles in Cleveland, New York or Chicago.

Are Women Still Sold?

At that time the buying and selling of women was secretly done and the sultan's establishment was often added to by girls from the Caucasus. The prices depended somewhat on their beauty and accomplishments, and the good singers and dancers brought the best prices. Then an ordinary slave girl of from 12 to 16 years of age sold for $200, and if very beautiful she might bring as much as $2,000. If, in addition, she was a good musician, the sultan sometimes paid as much as $6,000. All of this I learned from the dragoman of our legation, who knew what was going on at the Yildiz palace.

Today the officials of the new republic will tell you that there is no buying and selling of women in Turkey, but this is denied and I am told it still goes on under the rose. The chief objection to the increase of the harem is not due to conscientious scruples. It is the additional expense that each new wife entails in these days of the high cost of living, and also the additional disquiet which comes from the many warring elements of a household.

The Constantinople College.

One of the greatest influences for the advancement of women, not only in Turkey, but in Rumania, Belgarde and other parts of the Near East, is the Constantinople College for Women, located on the Bosporus about five miles from the Golden Horn and within easy access of Constantinople. This institution was founded by Americans more than a generation ago and it has been supported by generous gifts from many of the well-known people of the United States. Among these are Helen Gould, after whom Gould Hall, one of the fine buildings of the institution, is named. Another is Mrs. Russell Sage, who has given her name to Sage Hall, and other gifts were from John D. Rockefeller, Mrs. Henry Woods of Boston, Miss Grace Dodge, and many others. The college was started at Scutari, on the Asiatic side of the Bosporus, but it is now on the hills of Europe looking out upon Asia and commanding a view up and down the straits. It has a campus containing more than 115 acres of hill and hollow, and the walks under the great shade trees remind me of those at Oxford university in England. The buildings are of white stone and they stand upon hills perhaps 1,000 feet high, washed by the Bosporus. Everything about the college is of modern construction. It has a central heating plant, is lighted by electricity, and its educational equipment, including laboratories of all kinds, is equal to that of the best of our own colleges. The science laboratory at Woods Hall is the most modern and complete in this part of the world and the Bingham Medical Building, now nearing completion, has laboratories, research rooms, and an operating room for medical students.

Mohammedan Girls as Athletes.

The college has an athletic ground of several acres with a hockey field, a running track and a baseball court. Basketball, tennis, volleyball, and all sorts of games are played. The girls are fond of athletics. They do not wear veils and for the most part they dress just like the girls of our colleges. On the athletic field they wear gymnasium suits, and I have photographs of these Mohammedan maidens making the 400-yard dash, jumping the hurdles and performing all sorts of muscular feats. They are doing it well, too, and their Mohammedanism does not prevent them from being good at tennis or basketball, or taking the high jump at a flying leap. The pictures I have would make the Prophet Mohammed roll over in his grave. The girls are also fond of dramatics. They have a college theater and some of them actually wear men's clothes and take men's parts on the stage.

The education given is excellent. It compares favorably with that of Vassar, Smith or Bryn Mawr, and the graduates have no trouble in getting the best of the Turks as their husbands. Many of them engage in teaching, and altogether they have for almost 40 years been spreading our civilization throughout the Near East. I have met graduates of this college in all the countries from Austria to the Black Sea. They speak English fluently and are invariably a great force for good.

New Studies for Turks.

The college gives not only a first class university education along American lines, but it has two-year courses in commerce and agriculture, in home economics and normal training, and also in business. Many of the girls learn stenography in order to take positions as private secretaries. Their wages will be only $25 or $30 a month at the start, but they are glad to earn the money. The medical department is an important part of the institution and there is also a training school for nurses.

The college has a large faculty, including many graduates of our best colleges and universities. It is composed of both women and men. The president of the college is Dr. Mary Mills Patrick, who has received degrees from the University of Berne, Switzerland, and from Columbia University and Smith College in the United States. She has been head of the institution for many years and is considered one of the great educators of her sex. She finds that the Mohammed women are anxious to come to school and that the mothers want their daughters to share in the new life that is now open to the women of Turkey. A change has taken place in Turkish homes. In the past a lady of the harem was expected to know little more than the Koran and perhaps her cook book. Today she is becoming interested in all sorts of public matters. She is beginning to read novels and the day will come when she will want to grab the newspaper from the hands of her husband.

Turkish Girls Athletes Now

—Copyright Carpenter's World Travels.

At the Constantinople college for women, which was founded and is supported by Americans, the Turkish girl may indulge in athletics unhampered by the flowing robes of the past.

ABE MARTIN

ROAD BLOCKED DETOUR

Our idee o' cool restraint is when a feller's wife meets his stenographer.

We don't see how anything that's dressed as thin as a woman kin set out a circus.

Rippling Rhymes

BY WALT MASON

The Orange

THE orange is a noble fruit, a wondrous virtue in it lies; when it is near I care no hoot if I lack turkeys, roasts and pies. The orange grows upon a tree, and is not fashioned in a mill; it grows outdoors and it is free from punk preservatives that kill. Developed in the sunny air, the mellow zephyrs make it sweet, and no adulterants are there to warp men's vitals as they eat. All its ingredients are fine, and it is wholesome, through and through; no poison dyes of aniline have given it its golden hue. Long since when I had grevious pain athwart my midriff and my spine, a wise physician said, "In vain will you take pills and drugs of mine; fruit acids are the stuff you need to make your works as good as new; eat oranges—this is my rede—eat oranges the long day through." And so I eat them when I rise, I eat them ere I go to bed; I eat this fruit instead of pies, instead of codfish balls and bread. I have cut out the starchy spud, and everything the baker bakes, and now I'm full of rich red blood, and fit to whip my weight in snakes. I'm bearded like old Santa Claus, and once my whiskers wouldn't grow; new teeth are growing in my jaws, and like a rooster oft I crow. We eat too much of patent things, of victuals cooked upon a stove; and still the golden orange swings out yonder in the sunlit grove.

Copyright, 1924, George Matthew Adams.

JUST FOLKS

BY EDGAR A. GUEST

Envy

My boy, when malice starts to sneer
 And envy would your worth defame,
Look back upon that earlier year
 When there was none to praise or blame.

Be not discouraged or dismayed
 Because at you some shafts are thrown—
The critic never draws his blade
 Against the toiler who's unknown.

The bitter tongues have naught to say
 Against the man who never tries;
They keep their ridicule to slay
 The form that has begun to rise.

When men you never heard of start
 Belittling what you've tried to do,
Be not discouraged, but take heart!
 At least you know they've heard of you.

Look back upon the silent years,
 Then hear the scoffings with a smile;
None draws the malice and the sneers
 Except the man who is worth while.

So when the voice of envy shrieks
 And malice cries your faults aloud,
Remember that the man who speaks
 Has seen your head above the crowd.

(Copyright, 1924, by Edgar A. Guest)

VARIETIES

About 150 species of fish belong to the shark family.

Eighty fires heat the boilers of the trans-oceanic liner Homeric.

Wood alcohol, or methanol, is called "methylated spirits" in England.

China is constantly becoming a larger buyer of American canned milk.

The United States manufactured more than 300,000,000 pairs of shoes in 1923.

There are only approximately 22,000 antelope left in 16 of the western states.

Man-made electricity claims twice as many victims annually as does nature's lightning.

The Carnegie Institute plans extensive explorations among the Maya ruins of Yucatan.

Of the states in the Union, Colorado has the greatest average altitude and Delaware the least.

New York University has established courses in aeronautical engineering and industrial aviation.

Making fertilizer of oyster shells by burning and grinding them, is a growing industry of the South.

Ten men are constantly employed in washing the 11,000 panes of glass in the Equitable building in New York.

The Tidal Institute of Liverpool has devised a new mathematical method of predicting the amount of tides.

The Belgian government is considering the establishment of a game preserve and national park in the Congo.

Floating wharfs that permit landing from vessels during seasonal floods have been built at Pnompenh, Cambodia.

Salt, to which hickory smoke has been applied, is said to be supplanting the old-fashioned smokehouse in the curing of meat.

The United States has abundant supplies of molybdenum, the metal recently demonstrated to be of great value as a steel alloy.

Ladders have been built in the flume of a western hyro-electric power plant to assist deer that have fallen into the flume.

One giant redwood tree, recently felled near Portland, Ore., yielded sufficient lumber to build 50 ordinary five-room bungalows.

About 400,000 persons traveled by automobile in visiting national parks in the western part of the United States in the summer of 1923.

The English have increased their yield of wheat during the last 300 years at the rate of about eight bushels an acre a hundred years.

Finger-prints of criminals are sent by telegraph all over Italy by a simple invention, involving the use of from 300 to 400 numbered squares.

Prehistoric Indian implements in a remarkable state of preservation were recently found in an old shell heap near the Washington State university.

Two rubble and masonry dams built on the Loire river in central France in 1711 are still protecting the valley of that stream from damaging floods.

Sweet clover, formerly regarded as only a troublesome weed, is now extensively planted as a valuable soil improver and fixer of atmospheric nitrogen.

California will this year trade New Jersey 1,000,000 Loch Leven trout eggs for 1,000,000 eastern brook trout eggs to stock their respective streams.

The Pennsylvania hospital, in Philadelphia, the oldest in America, dating back to 1751, operates under a charter originally granted to it by George II of England.

Rosewood and mahogany are so plentiful in Mexico that many copper mines are timbered with rosewood, and mahogany is ordinarily used for locomotive fuel.

When other means of communication were interrupted by the recent Japanese earthquake, pigeons were effectively used in the stricken zones to carry messages and pictures.

The Tibetan Bible consists of 108 volumes of 1,000 pages each. In addition to this there are 225 volumes of commentaries, which are necessary for the understanding of the Scriptures.

The pink-eyed white rat has done more in the last 15 years to show us what we should eat than 100 years of chemical analysis had previously revealed, nutrition experimenters assert.

A hydro-electirc project now under consideration contemplates the sending of power by wire from Isle Maligne on the Saguenay river in Canada, a distance of 550 miles into New York city.

In order to relieve malaria in Greece, the American Red Cross recently shipped five tons of quinine to that country, said to be the largest single consignment of that material ever made.

Mount Kilimanjaro, in Tanganyika territory, Africa, is 19,900 feet high, the highest mountain on that continent. It is near the equator and is covered a third way down with perpetual snow.

In Paris a woman so objected to leaving prison before the winter was over that she terminated her enforced freedom by jumping into the Seine. Her cell received her once more on a charge of attempted suicide.

The heaviest snowfall in the United States occurs in the high Sierra Nevada of California and in the Cascade range of Washington and Oregon, where more than 65 feet of snow has fallen in a single winter.

An automobile attachment by which the linear measurement of fields of various crops bordering on highways can be easily and quickly made has been devised by the United States department of agriculture.

A signature book containing signatures of parents, guardians and others is used by a teacher of the Porterville (Cal.) high school. It is proving to be a terror to those students who would play hookey and write their own excuses.

Galt, Ontario, which pipes its water across bridges from half of the town lying on one side of the Grand river to the other half, recently laid water mains under the river to insure the supply in case of damage to the bridges.

The great bells in historic Notre Dame de Paris, which once were pulled by Quasimodo, the hero of Victor Hugo's novel, "Notre Dame de Paris," are now rung [illegible] ity. The small [illegible] operated by the hand of a woman, Mme. Herbet.

HOUSEHOLD and CHILDREN

REAL POVERTY

BY MARTHA HOLDEN

How many of us know what real poverty is? Very few, if any. We think we know what poverty is, but usually have in mind no examples of real poverty and are not [illegible] There is a difference between being poor and being poverty-stricken. Many of us are poor or think we are poor simply because [illegible] we stop and think each time we spend some money. That isn't poverty.

Real poverty is not easy to find in this country. These charity workers find [illegible] cases, but except in times of great depression there is little real poverty in comparison with conditions in foreign countries. For this we should be thankful [illegible] we live in the best country on earth.

You may not be able to afford to do this or do that, but don't class yourself as poverty-stricken because you can't afford it. Of course you aren't wealthy. Your treasure chests are not filled with gold and jewels, but you manage to earn enough money to buy clothing to keep you warm and food to keep hunger away. There are those who shiver in their rags and whose bodies are undernourished and these are the people who know real poverty.

A recent case of poverty is one that makes us all stop and think if we happen to be in a position to learn the details. There was found recently in a certain large city of the country a family that seemed to be pressed down by a heavy load of poverty. Women workers who devote considerable time to investigating cases of extreme want discovered this case.

In a humble shack on the outskirts of town lived a family with several children. From day to day all the mother and her children had to eat was one loaf of bread and a quart of milk. The bread must be divided with the milk every day into three meals for the family. If they ate it all in two meals there was no third meal. If they consumed it in one meal there was only one meal that day.

Now bread and milk is a wholesome diet. It is nourishing. But taken day after day with nothing else to add variety it must become rather unwelcome. A loaf of bread and a quart of milk on Monday might taste good. On Tuesday it tastes almost as good, but on the other days of the week and other weeks of the month it becomes offensive. And then one loaf of bread and a quart of milk a day for a family with children is not a king's repast.

This family had no stove to cook other foodstuffs. The father wouldn't buy one. This family was poverty-stricken, but the fault was because the father, who didn't have to eat that loaf of bread and quart of milk every day, used his money for himself and what was left was paid to a bootlegger. He cared nothing for the family. He thought all they needed was the bread and milk and every morning he carried it to the shack where he lived and then went out leaving his family alone.

These conditions have been remedied now. The father has been compelled to purchase a stove and furnish more food for his family. An organization of women has seen to this. This is America, you know, where everyone has a right to live and no one can get away with anything very long like that father did.

There are poor people in America, but none are as poor as the family which was discovered by a newspaper writer in Europe. In two rooms up four flights of stairs a man and woman lived with six children. Two grownup daughters received a weekly unemployment dole of one and one-half marks each. That would amount to very little in American money. Neither room contained a stick of furniture. Both were as bare as an empty barn. Every article of furniture had been sold to obtain money to buy food.

There wasn't even a bed, only a rickety wooden frame with some bits of string across it. On these strings a bundle of rags had been placed to serve as a mattress. Misery had stupified the man. The woman wept hysterically and hinted that she contemplated suicide.

This was in Germany, not America. Can you picture anything like it in America? We talk of poverty but we do not think of poverty like this. What we think is poverty is wealth compared to the poverty which has been described here. The hopes of our poorest people are not so blasted that they are forced to think of suicide to relieve their sufferings.

We know of one woman with four children and a paralyzed husband. She was forced to earn all the money that went to the support of the family. Heroically she bent to the task. She did not think of suicide, not while she had two hands with which to work and earn money. Yet she would call her condition poverty. She was not rich, but she was wealthy compared to the German family. The little family which lived on a quart of milk and a loaf of bread each day was rich in comparison with the hopeless circumstances of the German household.

Let us be thankful that we live in America and when we think we are unfortunate let us remember that in other countries there are many who would envy us our lot if they knew anything about us.

MERRY-GO-ROUND

LYING

Some time ago a writer requested that we tell what we think about people who don't have respect enough for the truth to tell it. It seems that the subject wasn't as interesting as the flapper subject or modern fashions, for only a few mentioned it.

I believe the commandment about lying is broken more than any other of the Ten Commandments. I know we have a great many thieves who like to take things that don't belong to them, but they have to put themselves to some trouble to get what they want and they run the risk of getting caught in their dishonest tricks. The ones who want to tell lies can do so without putting themselves to any trouble. That is why we have more liars than thieves.

Some people have formed a bad habit of telling falsehoods and tell the truth but seldom. There is nothing more disgusting than to hear one talk who doesn't appreciate the truth. The Bible says the gates of heaven will be shut on all liars. If no one is to be excused we all should be careful and tell the truth under all circumstances.

I hope the parents and teachers will try to influence the rising generation to tell the truth at all times. Sometimes when a lie is started it causes a lot of confusion and trouble and does much harm and no good. Here is a little story that was printed several years ago.

One day there was a lie which broke out of its enclosure and started to travel. The man who owned the premises saw it after it started and was sorry he had not made the enclosure lie-tight. So he called his swiftest truth and said a lie had escaped and would do a lot of damage if not stopped. He told the truth to go after the lie and bring it back or kill it.

So the swift truth ran after the lie, but the latter had one hour's start. At the close of the first day the lie was going rapidly and the truth was a long ways behind and was getting tired. It hasn't caught up with the lie yet and never will.—Just Me from Va.

ACTIVE OLD AGE

I am a civil war veteran, 86 years old, and would like to enter this circle. I am in splendid health, but my legs are not as spry as they used to be. My hair is a snowwhite pompadour and I'm not quite as good-looking as Abe Martin.

My wife and I went to the Wisconsin Dells last summer and my son drove us down to Bloomington, Ill., in the fall. Then we spent the holidays in Chicago and had a wonderful time. We live on an 83-acre farm across from a summer resort at Lake Delaven, Wis. We sell milk there in summer and get a chance to visit with hosts of young and old people.

I read this paper and all good magazines and daily papers, being able to read without glasses. I manage my own business on the farm, buying and selling, etc. My son does the work, though. My wife is 82 years old and you will say that she is a flapper. She uses powder, rouge and wears hairnets. I will soon go for a sleigh ride party before the snow disappears. This is the way I keep young at my age.—David P. of Wis.

SHOULD LEARN MEDICINE

The Bible states that as man grows older he becomes weaker and wiser. He becomes wiser but is too weak to benefit. Man should guard against weakness as he grows older, but it cannot be done under the present system of education.

Public schools should teach what is taught in medical colleges so every man and woman would know what the physicians know and what many of them don't know. Then each one can be his own doctor and be able to assist others in time of need. What is life worth if man cannot enjoy good health?

Of course we will always need professional surgeons for operation purposes in case of accidents, and many would prefer paying for such work. Talking about man's progress, did it ever occur to the reader that out of nearly one and one-half billion people in the world a few dozen did it all, many of them with only a moderate education? While they were doing this many of the so-called higher educated persons have been reading rocks, scratching out bones and robbing graves for the purpose of becoming intelligent.

Don't include the style in woman's clothing among the progressive things that have been accomplished.

I have no patience with those who tell us man will be on this planet a million years from now. It's only encouraging us to continue murdering each other as in the past. In less than 2,000 years the present man will again reach the top of the hill ready to tumble downward. Man will become extinct and there will be no tribe left in any nook or corner to rehabitate this world, as the case has been in the past. For the last time man will become wise, but too weak to save himself as other races have done.—W. Omer.

RAISING CHILDREN

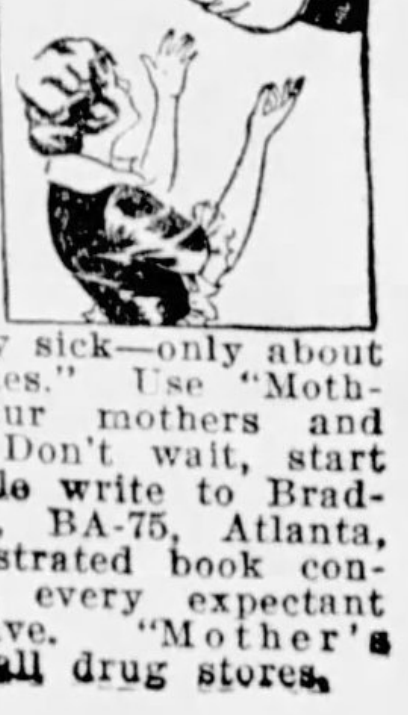
I would like to say a word in regard to how parents govern their children. In some ways I approve of the manner in which they are governed, but in others I do not. Why is it that we parents object to so many of the boys our girls walk with? Have you ever taken notice that we do not object to some of the boys as long as we like them whether the girls like them or not? When any of the girls walk with a boy we don't care for we begin kicking. Why is that?

We should let the girls go ahead. They will soon quit walking with the boys. As soon as we begin protesting they become worse. I have noticed this with other girls as well as my own, and it always happens. This is the reason so many girls wish to get away from home.

Then, too, I believe there is too much partiality shown in some homes. Now parents, don't think I'm too hard, but consider this question.—Just Me.

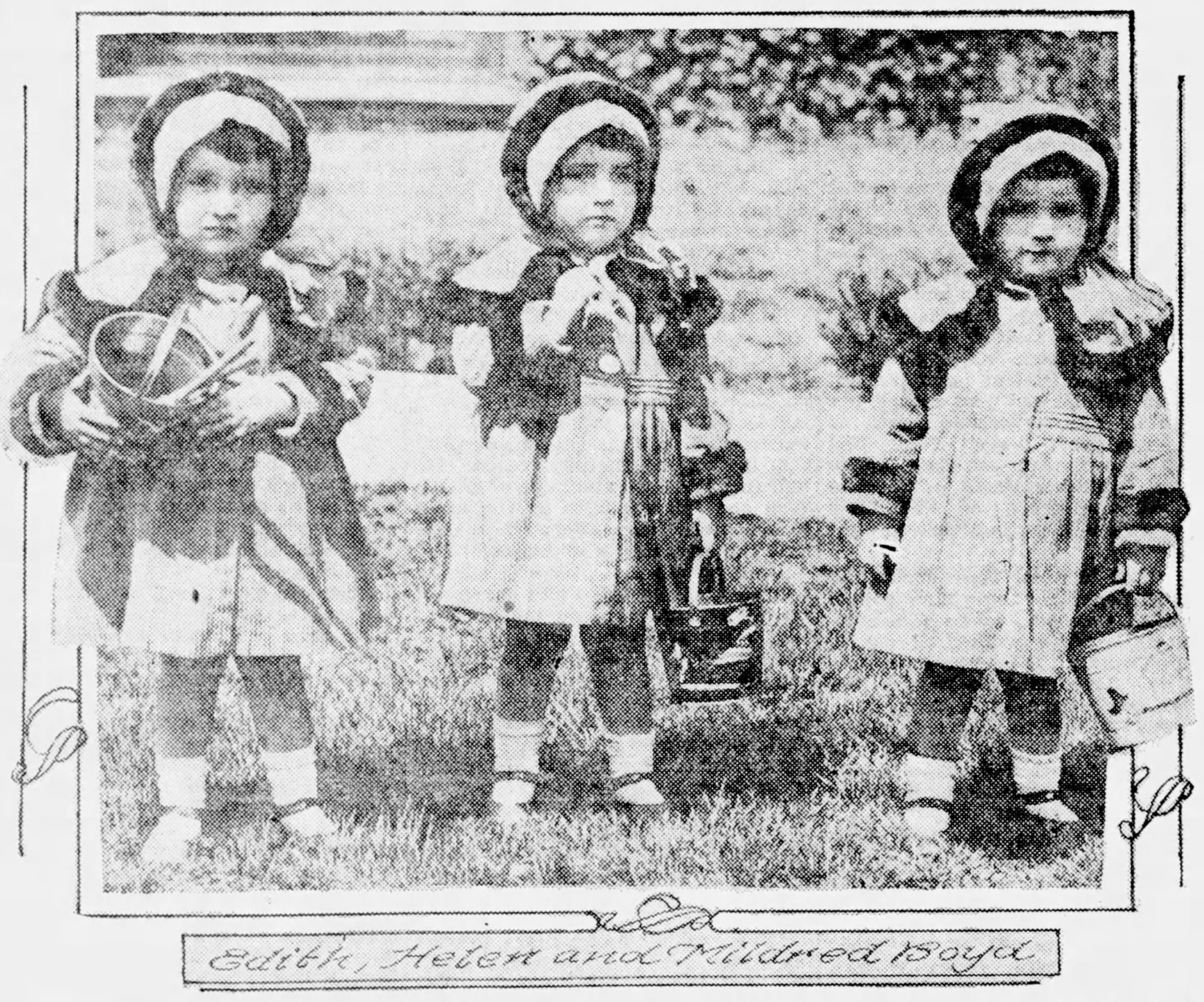
Child-birth

WHEN the Little One arrives, you can have that moment more free from suffering than you have perhaps imagined. An eminent physician, expert in this science, has shown the way. It was he who first produced the great remedy, "Mother's Friend." Mrs. C. J. Hartman, Scranton, Pa., says:



"With my first two children I had a doctor and a nurse and then they had to use instruments, but with my last two children I used 'Mother's Friend' and had only a nurse; we had no time to get a doctor because I wasn't very sick—only about ten or fifteen minutes." Use "Mother's Friend" as our mothers and grandmothers did. Don't wait, start today, and meanwhile write to Bradfield Regulator Co., BA-75, Atlanta, Ga., for a free illustrated book containing information every expectant mother should have. "Mother's Friend" is sold by all drug stores.

Meet the Triplet Nieces of Mrs. Woodrow Wilson



Edith, Helen and Mildred Boyd

These three very young women will be ready for cabinet positions in a few years. And if inherited capabilities mean anything, rightly so, for they come from a presidential family. The triplets are nieces of Mrs. Woodrow Wilson, widow of the late president. From left to right in the picture are Edith, Helen and Mildred, daughters of Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Boyd of Washington and Panama. The triplets are two years, eight months old.

Jimmy's Letters

Dear Cousins:

Mamma and Papa had a quarrel the other day which was funny to me, cause they always tell me not to fight with nobody and then they go and fight with each other. It was all because we are going to sell our house and move. Papa says the quarrel started cause Mamma is jealous of him, and Mamma says she never was, isn't nor never will be jealous of an old baldhead like him.

It seems that Papa was out in the yard picking up some bones some of the dogs left in the yard last winter when Mrs. Riley, the pretty bride next door, come out of her house and began to fuss around her flower garden where she is trying to grow some flowers which Mr. Riley says won't never grow.

She and Papa got to talking and both forgot their work while they talked. Mamma didn't hear Papa swearing at dogs no more, so she comes out to find out if he was sick or something, and as she comes out she hears Mrs. Riley tell Papa that she will feel blue when we move away. Mamma didn't say nothing then, but 20 minutes later when Papa finally comes in she starts to quarrel with him.

Mamma says it's too bad we can't stay in this house cause it would be such a comfort to Mrs. Riley to have Papa living so convenient where they can talk so long together. Papa says that when he talked to Mary, which was what Mr. Riley calls his wife, he didn't mean nothing, but Mamma gets madder than ever to hear Papa call Mrs. Riley by her first name of Mary.

She says Papa is getting intimate, and it's time to move before he begins to call her sweetheart or lover or something soft like that. Papa says to Mamma it's a pity a man can't talk nice to a neighbor girl without having a fight with his wife, and Mamma says it wouldn't be so bad if Papa did it with all the neighbors, but the only ones he talks to is the pretty ones. Papa then told her he couldn't help it cause the women thought he was so attractive, and Mamma says they don't think so and if they do they're crazy.

Papa says Mamma thought he was attractive once or she wouldn't have married him, and Mamma says the reason she married him was cause she thought he had money. But really I know Mamma was just fibbing cause once she told me she liked Papa.—Jimmy.

Mixing With Martha

Chopped Piccalilli.

This recipe calls for onions, but they can be omitted and a little more tomatoes, slice, and sprinkle a cup of salt over them and let stand over night. In the morning drain and chop. I use the coarsest grinder of my food chopper. To six quarts of chopped tomato and three pints chopped onion (14 medium onions), one cup of chopped green peppers (about five peppers), six cups brown sugar, one cup of white sugar, one quart vinegar, one rounding teaspoon allspice, three rounding teaspoons cinnamon, one-half teaspoon cloves. Cook until tender.

Pot Roast of Beef.

Buy a three or four-pound piece of beef from the shoulder and sear it on all sides in a few teaspoonfuls of beef drippings. Put it in a large pot, add one cup of water, two onions cut in quarters, one teaspoonful of salt, a generous dash of pepper and one teaspoonful of mixed pickling spices. Cover the pot closely and let simmer for four hours. Toward the end of this cooking period, add a little more hot water and as many pared potatoes as you need to serve your family. Serve when the potatoes are done.

Hollandaise Sauce.

Put the yolks of two eggs into a small saucepan and add one at a time small pieces of butter the size of a marble. Keep the eggs, which should be set over a pan of hot water at an even temperature, for if the water gets too hot it will cook the eggs and spoil the sauce. Stir constantly with a wooden spoon. This will thicken like a mayonnaise. When the butter is all in, and it will take a quarter of a pound, season with salt and pepper and squeeze in the juice of a lemon, stirring constantly until well mixed.

BOYS AND GIRLS

WOULD START SOMETHING

It has always been my desire to tour the west and think it would be wonderful if the cousins and Aunt Martha could go on such a trip. One could almost write a book entitled, "The Cousins Go Motoring." Perhaps I will try it some time.

I agree with Wood Nymph about butterflies and moths being such beautiful and interesting insects. They are almost as interesting as birds. Although I love birds and my special hobby is watching them, I think one can get almost as much pleasure watching and studying butterflies. So let us drop the flapper question and start something else.

Where have all the cousins gone? Blooming Prairie Rose, we haven't seen you for a long time. Listener, Lone Star, Songbird, Sunny Jim, Weary and Honorable Patches, we need you too. Maybe you think I am a new cousin, but I am not. Perhaps some of you have forgotten me. I used to be Twilight, Minnehaha and Wispering Wind. Now I will always be—Star of the Hills.

FROM GARDEN SPOT

I live in Tennesee on the Cumberland plateau, which is claimed to be the garden spot of the world. This is because there is such a fine quality of vegetables of all kinds raised here.

This used to be a great place for Indians to camp and hunt wild game, as there are many cliffs for them to camp under. There are a good many signs of the red man about these old camps yet, such as arrowheads made of flint, chips from them, ashes from the campfires and bones of many descriptions. This was surely a happy hunting ground for the Indians, judging from the signs they have left behind them. I imagine they hated to leave this part of the country as it was such a beautiful place for them to live.

I don't feel as if the red man had been treated right to be driven out of his home, as I understand he was. Did I hear someone over in that corner say he didn't agree with me?—Bluebell of Tenn.

A SPRING DAY

Being a reader of your paper I ask for a small part of your space for the first time. I love to read the letters and get in touch with the other boys and girls. I live in the quiet hills of dear old West Virginia, where the sun begins to peep over the hills and robin pipes his melodious song, making life worth living.

The children are now strolling along the banks of some quiet little stream or on the crest of some lofty peak, gathering the blossoms of nature, building castles—imaginary castles of what they will do when they are grown.

The day slips by, the sun is sinking beneath the western horizon and Johnnie and Willie scamper home to eat some of mother's good warm grub. Then they creep away to their bed to dream of home.—F. W. E. of W. Va.

LIKES SCHOOL

Please, Aunt Martha, do not let Mr. W. B. get this letter as it is my first. I am a sophomore in high school. We have a first class school building as well as a first grade school. The home economics department serves a hot lunch for the frightful sum of 10 cents per meal and we have the first moving picture machine in the schools of this county.

Our four teachers and the principal are all good, so I enjoy my school life. As spring comes nature calls and I often wish myself in my little country home among the hills. I will not make my first visit too long, as I wish very much to see in print what I have said.—Helen L. J. of Ohio.

DAD SAW HER POWDER

Ima Flapper, where are you. I am a farm girl 12 years old with short hair and brown eyes. I enjoy your letters, Ima. Did someone say I was a flapper? Not much. I powdered once and Dad saw it. I nearly received an old-fashioned paddling. I never tried that again.

I am a busy girl as I have two five-months'-old sisters to look after as well as a little brother 22 months old. I do this in addition to my school work. Let us discuss the subject on why you are interested in getting a good education.—Mona Eunice Burkhart of Ohio.

CHILDREN NOT KIDS

I don't believe in calling children kids. It is not right, for kids are young goats, and we are not goats. Of course, we are animals, but we are not cows, pigs, horses or kids. How many of you cousins are going to agree with me about it?

I live on a 100-acre farm and enjoy farm life. My hobbies are reading, riding, skating and doing housework. I do not like washing dishes, but I do love to cook. But I guess dishwashing goes with cooking. I intend to be a bookkeeper some day.—Brown-eyed Callie of W. Va.

Fill Them With Water

When some of the little spaces in the gem pans have no batter in them, don't spoil the cakes or muffins by stretching the dough, but partly fill the remaining spaces with water and bake as usual. This will prevent the unused cups from discoloring from the dry heat.

A Corset Hint

Rip out the stitching below each bone in a corset and stitch a line about a half inch below the bones before washing it. The bones will not push through the material if the corset shrinks.

LARDING TOUGH MEATS

How tasteless our food would be if we used no fat in cooking. There are few foods which are not improved in texture and flavor by the use of some type of fat, cream, butter, lard, suet or oil.

In some foods, particularly meats and poultry, the fat content is a means of judging their choiceness. Beef steak or roast, for example, should have a good marbling of suet; that is, fine particles of fat mixed in with the lean. In cooking, this fat melts, intermingles with the lean, helps cook it and adds juiciness and flavor which can be obtained in no other way.

There are, however, some cuts of meat, also fowl, game and fish, which do not possess sufficient natural fat to develop their flavor in cooking. It is a very simple matter to supply the needed fat by means of larding.

For larding, fat pork, salt or fresh, or bacon serve the purpose best. Cut strips lengthwise with the rind, from one-eighth to one-fourth inch thick and two or more inches long. The fat near the rind is firmer, but all of the slice may be used, especially if the pork has been thoroughly chilled first. The strips of fat pork are called lardoons and are inserted into the meat by means of a larding needle. These needles are made in several sizes to hold lardoons of different thicknesses, large ones for cuts, as fillet of beef and roast, and small ones for game, as pigeons and quail. One end of the larding needle is made to hold the lardoon while the other end is pointed.

To lard, insert the pointed end of the needle into the meat and make a stitch from one-half to one-quarter-inch deep and about one inch long. Pull the needle through, leaving the ends of the lardoon projecting. As the needle is pulled through, press with the fingers the end of the needle holding the lardoon so that it will slip through easily. Continue inserting lardoons at regular intervals. Cut the ends even, or, if the lardoons are long, tie them into a knot.

If you do not have a larding needle you can insert the lardoons quite satisfactorily by using a steel skewer. Strips of pork or bacon can be laid on top of the meat in place of larding, but the fat does not penetrate the meat as well as when the larding needle is used, and naturally does not improve the juiciness and flavor as much.

Lardoons may be seasoned or spiced before using. Marinate them in a mixture of three tablespoons of oil and one tablespoon of vinegar, seasoned with salt, pepper, chopped parsley and minced onion. The cuts of meat and poultry or game which are most often larded include: Fillet of beef, lean cuts for braising, leg of mutton, baked liver, baked rolled tripe, fowl, old turkey and game. Fish, which lacks natural fat, also is improved by larding.

Chat With Cousins

Did you ever look out of the window of an office in a building on a busy city street and observe the different individuals who pass by? Try it some time. It is an interesting pastime. Aunt Martha often looks out of her office window. Here is what she saw as she was writing this column:

There goes a man with a woman's parasol. It's raining, one of those steady spring drizzles, and the man is carrying a blue parasol with ivory tips. Wonder if he feels self-conscious? Maybe he doesn't care. Probably his wife thrust it upon him in the morning so he wouldn't get his spring hat wet, or maybe he borrowed it from his stenographer when it came time for him to rush out on some errand or other.

There goes a seedy looking man, but he hasn't anything on his face that would denote failure. Probably he doesn't give a hoot about clothes, just so they are clothes and cover him up. Chances are he has lots of money stowed away in banks or real estate and doesn't have to worry about his next meal at all. You know it isn't always the flashy dresser who has the money.

Here comes a little short woman with her arms full of packages. Her umbrella is clutched unopened by one hand. She is loaded down too much to handle it, and she knows the rain won't do much harm to the faded coat she is wearing. She has been bargain hunting in the big stores and has received her money's worth, judging by the expression on her face. Evidently she is not a waster, for every cent counts, and she is making what money she has stretch as far as possible. More power to her.

There go three girls. We would call them flappers if we weren't afraid of a deluge of criticism. They are stopping in front of a show window displaying woman's apparel. They laugh and chat in animated fashion as they stand and behold the gowns and hats and coats behind the plate glass. They miss nothing. We'll wager they wish someone would drop a thousand dollars at their feet to spend as they liked. No, they don't go in. Either they put temptation behind them or their purses are empty. We wonder which is the case.

This paper seems like an old friend to Old Lady from Ohio who has written us a brief note. She prefers the letters on this page that describe localities and relate things of interest to oldtimers. Old Lady says that Eben E. Rexford is the author of "Silver Threads Among the Gold." You are correct, Old Lady from Ohio.

We acknowledge receipt of your breezy little verses, Farmer Boy of Ohio.

Brown Eyes of Ky., we are glad you came. Maybe the next time your letter will get a place. Brown Eyes lives on a farm that has a spar mine.

Thank you for the poems, Mrs. J. A. H. of New York. If anyone has a copy of "Young Charlotte" please send it directly to Mrs. G. A. Hickling, Windsor, N. Y.

A copy of "Banty Tim" by John Hay is asked for by Mrs. M. Douglas, Schoolcraft, Mich. Send it directly to her.

Miss A. C. Clay is not backward about giving her age. She doesn't say she is over 21, but comes right out boldly and declares she was born in 1847, which makes her 77 years old. Once she heard a song at a concert which made both old and young laugh and she would like to see it in print. It contains the lines: "Jerusha put the kettle on and we will all take tea." If anyone has a copy please send it to Martha Holden.

Thanks for the poems, W. R. Smith of Okla. Your support of the Poets' Corner is what keeps that department going.

Eva Carter of Pa. says that she believes it is wicked to leave cats in strange places in order to get rid of them. They may suffer from starvation when it is more humane to kill them mercifully instead of carrying them away and abandoning them. If used right chloroform is the best thing you can employ to kill animals.

Snatches From W. B.

I am a farmer girl and don't think anyone is better than the farmer girls of West Virginia. I am 14 years old, and wash dishes, cook, sew and help my mother in many ways. I like music, and think dancing is great sport. My chief hobby is riding horses. Come again, Postage Stamp.—Bobby of W. Va.

I live in the country on a farm and attend school in the winter. I am in the eighth grade.—Lucile of W. Va.

All the good books I can get I read. I live on a farm and we keep horses, cows, chickens and turkeys. I go to school in the winter and help papa in the summer.—Lone Sam of W. Va.

When papa is busy in his store, I stay there and help him. I also attend to the postoffice for him. I have five sisters and three brothers. —Sweetie of W. Va.

I am nine years old and live on the farm. We raise corn, wheat and other products. My hobbies are washing dishes, sweeping and hoeing corn.—V. Holley of Va.

Helpful Hints for Hustling Housewives

If warm water is used instead of cold in washing parsley, its flavor is retained much better and it is easier to chop.

If you object to the strong taste of turnips, add a spoonful of sugar to the boiling water.

Place slices of brick ice cream between slices of cake and serve with chocolate sauce.

No shades get quite as soiled as those in the kitchen. Turn them upside down at each housecleaning and give the other ends a chance.

Always wrap table or bed linen which is to be stored away in dark blue paper to keep it from turning yellow.

Butter and sugar will cream easier if a little cold water is added.

POETS' CORNER

Papa's Letter

I was sitting in my study,
Writing letters, when I heard,
"Please, dear Mamma, Mary told me
Mamma mustn't be 'isturbed;

"But I's tired of the kitty,
Want some ozzer fing to do!
Witing letters is you, Mamma?
Tant I wite a letter, too?"

"Not now, darling, Mamma's busy;
Run and play with kitty, now."
"No, no, Mamma, me wite letter—
Tan if 'ou will show me how."

I could paint my darling's portrait
As his sweet eyes searched my face—
Hair of gold and eyes of azure,
Form of childish, witching grace.

But the eager face was clouded,
As I slowly shook my head,
Till I said, "I'll make a letter
Of you, darling boy, instead."

So I parted back the tresses,
From his forehead high and white,
And a stamp in sport I pasted
'Mid its waves of golden light.

Then I said, "Now, little letter,
Go away, and bear good news."
And I smiled as down the staircase
Clattered loud the little shoes.

Leaving me, the darling hurried
Down to Mary in his glee;
"Mamma's witing lots of letters;
I's a letter, Mary—see!"

No one heard the little prattler,
As once more he climbed the stair,
Reached his little cap and tippet,
Standing on the entry stair.

No one heard the front door open,
No one saw the golden hair,
As it floated o'er his shoulders
In the crisp October air.

Down the street the baby hastened,
Till he reached the office door;
"I's a letter, Mr. Postman,
Is there room for any more?

"Cause dis letter's doing to Papa,
Papa lives with God, 'ou know,
Mamma sent me for a letter;
Does 'ou fink 'at I tan go?"

But the clerk in wonder, answered,
"Not today, my little man."
"Den I'll find onozzer office,
Cause I must go if I tan."

Fain the clerk would have detained him,
But the pleading face was gone,
And the little feet were hastening—
By the busy crowd swept on.

Suddenly the crowd was parted,
People fled to left and right,
As a pair of maddened horses
At the moment dashed in sight.

No one saw the baby figure—
No one saw the golden hair,
Till a voice of frightened sweetness
Rang out on the autumn air.

'Twas too late—a moment only
Stood the beauteous vision there,
Then the little face lay lifeless
Covered o'er with golden hair.

Reverently they raised my darling,
Brushed away the curls of gold,
Saw the stamp upon the forehead,
Growing now so icy cold.

Not a mark the face disfigured,
Showing here a hoof had trod;
But the little life was ended—
Papa's letter was with God.

Little German Home Across the Sea

I love to think about the days so full of joy and glee,
That never will come back again to me;
Oh, it's many years ago, when but a little boy,
That I lived there so happy, light and free,
I used to play about all day,
And drive the cows and sheep,
Until I was as tired as I could be,
And when my evening prayer was said,
I'd lay me down to sleep,
In the little German home across the sea.

CHORUS.

No matter where I roam,
I don't forget my home,
That home it ever was so dear to me.
Oh, it's many times a day
My thoughts they fly away
To the little German home across the sea.

I've traveled many weary miles around this world for years,
And many more I yet expect to roam;
And when I lay me down to sleep, then in my dream appears
A vision of that dear old German home.
But when my days are over here, if it were far the best,
Oh, it would bring much joy and peace to me
If I could close my eyelids there and lay me down to sleep,
In the little German home across the sea.

There's Somebody Waiting for Me

Like a bird in a cage for one of my age
These wonders I cannot see,
As you walk in the cold if the truth must be told,
There is somebody waiting for me.

CHORUS.

There is somebody waiting, there is somebody waiting,
There is somebody waiting for me.

They asked me to sing and my music to bring,
'Twas "Meet me by moonlight again."
It is getting very late and I know he won't wait,
He will go if he comes on the train.

The moon shines bright and the stars giveth light,
And the evening invites me to stay,
In vain do I talk of a bright moonlight walk,
For I'm here and I can't get away.

Then 'tis proposed the shutters to close
And a form in the moonlight is seen,
Before they're aware, I'll steal down the stair
For there is somebody waiting for me.

Selling the Baby

Beneath a shady elm tree
Two little brown-haired boys
Were complaining to each other
That they couldn't make a noise.

"And it's all that horrid baby,"
Cried Johnny, looking glum;
"She makes an awful bother;
I 'most wish she hadn't come.

"If a boy runs through the kitchen
Still as any mouse can creep,
Norah says, 'Now do be still,
For the baby's gone to sleep.'

"And when, just now, I asked Mamma
To fix my new straw cap,
She said she really couldn't,
Till the baby took her nap!

"I've been thinking we might sell her—"
Fred thrust back his curly hair;
"Mamma calls her 'Little Trouble'
So I don't believe she'd care.

"We will take her down to Johnson's,
He keeps candy at his store;
And I would not wonder, truly,
If she'd bring a pound or more.

"For he asked me if I'd sell her
When she first came, but you see,
Then I didn't know about her,
So I told him, 'No, sir-ree.'

"He may have her now, and welcome;
I don't want her any more.
Get a carriage round here, Johnny,
And I'll fetch her to the door."

To the cool green-curtained bedroom
Freddy stole with noiseless feet,
Where Mamma had left her baby
Fast asleep, so pink and sweet.

Soft he bore her to the carriage,
All unknowing, little bird!
While of those two young kidnappers
Not a single word was heard.

Down the street the carriage trundled,
Soundly still the baby slept;
Over two sun-browned boyish faces
Little sober shadows crept.

They began to love the wee one,
"Say," said Johnny, "Don't you think
He will give us for the baby
Twenty pounds as quick as wink?"

"I'd say fifty," Fred responded,
With his brown eyes downward cast,
"Here's the store; it doesn't seem's though
We had come so awful fast!"

Through the door they pushed the carriage,
"Mister Johnson, we thought maybe
You would—wouldn't—would—you would,
Would you like to buy a baby?"

Merchant Johnson's eyes were twinkling:
"Well, I would, just set your price,
Will you take a pound of candy?
I have some that's very nice."

"But before we bind the bargain,
I would like to see the child!"
Johnny lifted up the afghan;
Baby woke and cooed and smiled.

"It's a trade," cried Merchant Johnson;
"How much candy for the prize?"
Fred and Johnny looked at baby,
Then into each other's eyes.

All forgotten was the bother
In the light of baby's smile,
And they wondered if Mamma had
Missed her daughter all the while.

"Candy's sweet, but baby's sweeter,"
Spoke up sturdy little Fred.
"Cause she's our own and onliest
Darling sister," Johnny said.

"So I guess we'd better keep her.
But if we should ask Him maybe
When He knows you'd like to have one
God will send you down a baby!"

Merchant Johnson laughed, and kindly
Ran their small hands o'er with sweets,
Ere they wheel the baby homeward,
Back along the quiet street.

And Mamma (who had not missed them)
Smiled to hear the little tale,
How they didn't mean to sell it,
How they didn't make the sale.

We Shall Know Each Other There

Know each other, blessed comfort,
When this mortal life is o'er,
We shall know our friends departed,
Kindred spirits gone before.

Through the glass of faith directed
To our Father's mansion fair,
Comes the golden light of promise,
We shall know each other there.

Know each other? Who will question
Truth so grateful to the heart,
When its cords are born and blending
And our earthly friends depart.

Christian love, how pure and sacred!
Who the parting knew can bear,
Did not mercy whisper gently?
We shall know each other there.

In a holy thrill of transport,
They will be the first to share,
First to bid us kindly welcome,
We shall know each other there.

CHORUS.

We shall know, yes know each other there,
We shall meet beside the crystal river,
We shall know each other there.

What Others Say

Keep faith with all men; keep faith with thyself, this wins all battles, even the greatest and last.—Cardigan.

Much spending maketh lean the purse, and much saving maketh lean the soul.—Anon.

Truth, like the sun, submits to be obscured, but like the sun, only for atime.—Bovee.

In all debates let truth be thy aim; not victory, or an unjust interest; and endeavor to gain, rather than to expose, thy antagonist.—William Penn.

We rise by the things that are under feet,
By what we have mastered of good and gain,
By the pride deposed and the passion slain,
And the vanquished ills that we hourly meet.
—J. G. Holland.

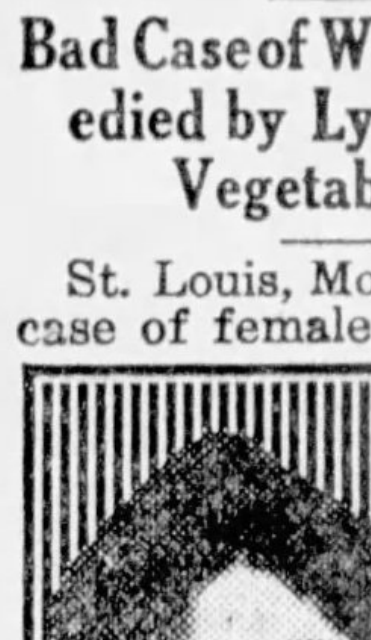
He that can have patience can have what he will.—Poor Richard.

Oyster Once More

One teaspoonful of celery salt added to the bread crumbs when frying oysters will greatly improve the flavor.

COULD NOT WALK BECAUSE OF PAIN

Bad Case of Woman's Illness Remedied by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound



St. Louis, Mo.—"I had such a bad case of female trouble that I could not walk because of the pains from inflammation. My back was all done up. I could hardly bend to pick anything up or go upstairs because of weakness, and no one could possibly be in worse shape than I was. I have taken 12 bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and I am a strong woman now and can work down any of my neighbors. I can do so much work. I dare say that I have recommended your medicine to a thousand women. A little book was thrown at my door, and that is how I first learned of it." — Mrs. D. M. BEAUCHAMP, 1104 Morrison Avenue, St. Louis, Missouri.

Letters like this bring out the merit of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. Many of them are from women who are now well after taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

In a recent country-wide canvass of purchasers of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, 98 out of every 100 report they were benefited by its use. For sale by druggists everywhere.

THE HIGHGRADER

By WM. MacLEOD RAINE

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Continued From Last Week

When he spoke it was with the languid drawl of the western plainsman. In humor he feigned to conceal his passion, but Joyce knew him to be alertly conscious of her every word, every turn of her pliant body.

They reached the road, where two could ride abreast. Sometimes he was with one, again with the other. Moya, who had not much to say this morning, made it easy for him to be with Joyce. She did not need to be told that he was under the allure of that young woman's beauty; and not alone of her beauty, but of that provocative stimulating something that can be defined only as the drag of sex. All men responded to it when Joyce chose to exert herself, many when she did not.

Once he turned to point out to Moya some snow covered mounds above the road.

"Graves of a dozen mule-skinners killed by Indians nearly thirty years ago. My father was the only one of the party that escaped."

Half a mile from town they met two men on horseback and exchanged news. All Goldbanks had been searching for them through the night. The Farquhar party were wild with anxiety about them.

Kilmeny gave prompt orders. "Get back to town, boys, and tell Lady Farquhar that it's all right. We'll be along in a few minutes."

The news of their safety spread as by magic. Men and women and children poured into the streets to welcome them. It was as much as Kilmeny could do to keep back the cheering mob long enough to reach the hotel. Verinder, Lady Jim, and India came down the steps to meet them, Captain Kilmeny and Lord Farquhar both being away at the head of search parties. India and Lady Farquhar broke down without shame and cried as they embraced the returned wanderers.

"We thought . . . we thought . . ." India could not finish in words, but Moya knew what she meant.

"It was very nearly that way, dear, but everything is all right now," her friend smiled through a film of tears.

"It was Moya saved us—and afterward Mr. Kilmeny," Joyce explained between sobs.

The crowd below cheered again and Moya borrowed India's handkerchief to wave. It touched her to see how glad these people were to know they had been rescued.

Lady Farquhar thanked Kilmeny with a gulp in her throat. "We'll want to hear all about it and to get a chance to thank you properly. Will you come to dinner this evening? Joyce and Moya should be rested by then."

Jack accepted promptly. "I'll be very glad to come."

CHAPTER XIV

"Prove It! . . . Prove It!"

Sam Bleyer, superintendent of the big Verinder mines, had been up to see his chief at the hotel and was passing the private sitting room of the Farquhar party when a voice hailed him. He bowed inclusively to Lady Farquhar, Miss Seldon and Miss Dwight.

"You called me?"

"I did. Are you in a very great hurry?" Joyce flashed her most coquettish smile at him.

"You are never to be in a hurry when Miss Seldon wants you, Bleyer," pronounced Verinder, following the superintendent into the room.

Bleyer flushed. He was not "a lady's man," as he would have phrased it, but there was an arresting loveliness about Joyce that held the eye.

"You hear my orders, Miss Seldon," he said.

"Awfully good of you, Mr. Verinder," Joycle acknowledged with a swift slant smile toward the mine owner. "Just now I want Mr. Bleyer to be an information bureau."

"Anything I can do," murmured Bleyer.

He was a thin little man with a face as wrinkled as a contour map of South America. Thick glasses rested on a Roman nose in front of nearsighted eyes. Frequently he peered over these in an ineffective manner that suggested a lost puppy in search of a friend. But in spite of his appearance Bleyer was a force in Goldbanks. He knew his business and gave his own energies to it.

"We're all so interested in Mr. Kilmeny. Tell us all about him, please."

"That's a rather large order, isn't it?" The wrinkles in his leathery face broke into a smile. "What in particular do you want to know?"

"Everything. What does he do? How does he live? How long has he been here?"

"He has been around here about five years. He has a lease in a mine." There was a flinty dryness in the manner of the superintendent that neither Joyce nor Moya missed.

"And he makes his living by it?"

Above his spectacles the eyes of Bleyer gleamed resentfully. "You'll have to ask Mr. Kilmeny how he makes his living. I don't know."

"You're keeping something from us. I believe you do know, Mr. Bleyer." With a swift turn of her supple body Joyce appeared to Verinder. "Make him tell us, please."

Moya did not lift the starlike eyes that were so troubled from the face of Bleyer. She knew the man implied something discreditable to Kilmeny. The look that had flashed between him and Verinder told her so much. Red signals of defiance blazed on both cheeks. Whatever it was, she did not intend to believe him.

Verinder disclosed a proper reluctance. "Bleyer says he doesn't know."

"Oh, he says! I want him to tell what he thinks."

"You won't like it," the mine owner warned.

"I'll be the best judge of that." Joyce swung upon Bleyer. "You hear, sir. You're to tell me what you mean."

"I don't mean anything." He paused then looked straight at Joyce with a visible harshness. "I'll tell you what the common gossip is if you want to know Miss Seldon. They say he is a highgrader."

"And what is a highgrader?" demanded Moya.

"A highgrader is one who steals rich ore from the mine where he works" answered Verinder smugly.

Moya, eyes hot and shining, flashed her challenge at him. "I don't believe it—not a word of it, so far as Mr. Kilmeny is concerned."

"Afraid that doesn't change the facts, Miss Dwigth. It's a matter of general knowledge." Beneath Verinder's bland manner there lurked a substratum of triumph.

"General fiddlesticks! Don't believe it, Joyce," cried Mowa stormily. "He doesn't even work as a miner. He owns his own lease."

"He used to work in the mines, even if he doesn't now. There are stories——"

"Ridiculous to think it of Mr. Kilmeny," exploded Moya. "We've done nothing but insult him ever since we've known him. First he was a highwayman. Now he is a thief. Anything else, Mr. Verinder?"

"Everybody knows it," retorted Verinder sulkily.

"Then prove it. Put him in prison. Aren't there any laws in this state? If everybody knows it, why isn't he arrested?" the Irish girl flamed.

"Moya," chided Lady Farquhar gently.

Her ward turned upon Lady Jim a flushed face stirred by anger to a vivid charm. "Can't you see how absurd it is? He owns his own lease. Mr. Bleyer admits it. Is he robbing himself, then?"

The muscles stood out on the cheeks of the superintendent like cords. He stuck doggily to his guns. "I didn't say he stole the ore himself. The charge is that he buys it from the men who do take it. His lease is an excuse. Of course he pretends to get the ore there."

"It's the common talk of the camp," snapped Verinder contemptuously. "The man doesn't even keep it under decent cover."

"Then prove it . . . prove it! That ought to be easy since everybody knows it." Moya's voice was low, but her soulful passion lashed the Englishman as with a whip.

"By Jove, that's just what I'm going to do. I'm going to put our friend behind the bars for a few years," the smug little man cried impatiently.

The red spots on Moya's cheeks burned. The flashing eyes of the girl defied her discarded lover.

"If you can," she amended with quiet anger.

The soft voice of Joyce saved for the moment the situation. "Dear me, aren't we getting a little excited? Mr. Bleyer, tell me more. How does a—a highgrader, did you call him?—how does he get a chance to steal the ore?"

"He picks out the best pieces while he is working — the nuggets that are going to run a high per cent of gold—and pockets them. At night he carries them away."

"But—haven't you any policemen here? Why don't you stop them and search tmem?"

"The miners' union is too strong. There would be a strike if we tried it. But is has got to come to that soon. The companies will have to join hands for a finish fight. They can't have men hoisted up from their work with a hundred dollars' worth of ore stored away on them."

"Is it as bad as that, Mr. Bleyer?" asked Lady Farquhar in surprise.

"Sometimes they take two or three hundred dollars ' worth at once".

"They don't all steal, do they?" demanded Moya with an edge of sarcasm in her clear voice.

Bleyer laughed grimly. "I'd like to know the names of even a few that don't. I haven't been introduced to tnem."

"One hundred per cent dishonest," murmured Moya without conviction.

"I don't guarantee the figures, Miss Dwight." The superintendent added grudingly. "They don't look at it that way. Bits of highgrade ore are their perquisite, they pretend to think."

Verinder broke in. "They say your friend Kilmeny took ore to the value of two thousand dollars from the Never Quit on one occasion. It ran to that amount by actual smelter test, the story goes. I've always doubted it."

"Why—since he is so dishonest?" Moya flung at him.

"Don't think a man could carry away so much at one time. What d'ye think, Bleyer?"

"Depends on how highgrade ore the mine carries. At Cripple Creek we found nearly four thousand on a man once. He was loaded down like a freight car—looked like the fat boy in 'Pickwick Papers.'"

"Should think he'd bulge out with angles where the rock projected," Lady Farquhar suggested.

"The men have it down to a system there. We used to search them as they left work. They carry the ore in all sorts of unexpected places, such as the shoulder padding of their coats, their mouths, their ears, and in slings scattered over the body. The ore is pounded so that it does not bulge."

"Perhaps I'm doing Mr. Kilmeny an injustice, then. Very likely he did get away with two thousand at one time," Verinder jeered with an unpleasant laugh.

"Yes, let's think the worst of everybody that we can, Mr. Verinder," came Moya's quick scornful retort.

The Croesus of Goldbank stood warming himself with his back to the grate, as smug and dapper a little man as could be found within a day's journey.

"Very good, Miss Dwight. Have it your own way. I'm not a bally prophet, you know, but I'll go this far. [illegible] little tin hero is riding for a fall. It's all very well for him to do the romantic and that sort of piffle, by Jove, but when you scrape the paint off he's just a receiver of stolen property and a common agitator. Don't take my word for it. Ask Bleyer." Without looking at him he gave a little jerk of the head toward his superintendent. "Who is the most undesirable citizen here, Bleyer? Who makes all the trouble for the companies?"

Bleyer shook his head. "I can't back my opinion with proof."

"You know what people say. Whom do the men rely on to back them whenever they have trouble with us? Out with it."

"Kilmeny is their king pin—the most influential man in camp."

"Of course he is. Anybody could tell to look at him that he is a leader. Does it follow he must be a criminal?" Moya demanded abruptly.

The superintendent smiled. He understood what was behind that irritation. "You are a good friend, Miss Dwight."

"It's absurd that I am. He did nothing for Joyce and me—except fight for us and see that we were sheltered and fed and brought home safely. Why shouldn't we sit still and let his reputation be torn to tatters?"

Blucher bore down upon the field of Waterloo. "Of course we're 'for' Mr. Kilmeny, as you Yankees say. I don't care whether he is a highgrader or not. He's a gentleman—and very interesting." Joyce nodded decisively, tilting a saucy chin toward Verinder. "We're for him, aren't we, Moya?"

Lady Farquhar smiled and let her embroidery drop to the table as she rose. "I like him myself. There's something about him that's very attractive. I do hope you are wrong, Mr. Bleyer. He does not look like an anarchist and a thief."

"That is not the way he would define himself. In this community highgrading isn't looked on as theft. Last year our sheriff was suspected of buying ore from miners and shipping it to the smelters. Public opinion does not greatly condemn the practice." Bleyer, bowing as he spoke, excused himself and withdrew.

Verinder appealed to Lady Farquhar. The indignation of the newly rich sat heavily upon him. With all his little soul he disliked Jack Kilmeny. Since the man had done so signal a service for Joyce, jealousy gnawed at his heart.

"Of course, we've got to be decent to the man, I suppose. He had a big slice of luck in getting the chance to help Miss Seldon and Miss Dwight. And I don't forget that he is a cousin of our friends. If it wasn't for that I'd say to mail him a check and wipe the slate clean. But of course——"

"You'd never dare," breathed Moya tensely. "I won't have him insulted."

"Of course not, under the circumstances. No need to get volcanic, Miss Dwight. I merely suggested what I'd like to do. Now the burden is off my shoulders. I have given you the facts."

"You've given us only suspicions, Mr. Verinder. I don't think it would be fair to assume them correct," the chaperone answered.

But Moya knew that Verinder had dropped his seed in fruitful soil. Lady Farquhar would not forget. Jack Kilmeny's welcome would be something less than cordial henceforth.

CHAPTER XV

A Highgrader—in Principle

In spite of the warm defense she had made of Kilmeny, the heart of Moya was troubled. She knew him to be reckless. The boundaries of ethical conduct were not the same for him as for Lord Farquhar, for instance. He had told her as much in those summer days by the Gunnison when they were first adventuring forth to friendship. His views on property and on the struggle between capital and labor were radical. Could it be that they carried him as far as this, that he would take ore to which others had title?

The strange phase of the situation was that nobody in Goldbanks seemed to give any consideration to the moral issue. If rumor were true, the district attorney and a good many of the business men of the town were engaged in disposing of this ore for the miners on a percentage basis. Between the miners and the operating companies was war. If a workman could get the better of the owners by taking ore that was a point to his credit. Even Verinder and Bleyer at bottom regarded the matter as a question of strength and not as one of equity.

Moya was still in process of thinking herself and life out. It was to her an amazing thing that a whole community should so lose its sense of values as to encourage even tacitly what was virtually theft. She did not want to pass judgment upon Goldbanks, for she distrusted her horizon as narrow. But surely right was right and wrong wrong. Without a stab of pain she could not think of Jack Kilmeny as engaged in this illicit traffic.

In her heart she was afraid. Bleyer was a man to be trusted, and in effect he had said that her friend was a highgrader. Even to admit a doubt hurt her conscience as a disloyalty, but her gropings brought no certainty of his innocence. It would be in keeping with the man's character, as she read it, not to let fear of the consequences hold him from any course upon which he was determined. Had he not once warned her in his whimsical smiling way that she would have to make "a heap of allowances" for him if she were to remain his friend? Was it this to which he had referred when he had told her he was likely to disappoint her, that a man must live by the code of his fellows and judge right and wrong by the circumstances? Explicitly he had given her to understand that his standards of honesty would not square with hers, since he lived in a rough mining camp where questions had two sides and were not to be determined by abstract rule.

As for Joyce, the charges against Kilmeny did not disturb her in the least. He might be all they said of him and more; so long as he interested her that was enough. Just now her head was full of the young man. In the world of her daydreams many suitors floated nebulously. Past and present she had been wooed by a sufficient number. But of them all not one had moved her pulses as this impossible youth of the unmapped desert West had done. Queer errant impulses tugged at her well-disciplined mind and stormed the creed of worldliness with which she had fenced her heart.

A stroll to view the sunset had been arranged by the young people up what was known as Son-of-a-Gun Hill. Moya walked of course with Captain Kilmeny, her betrothed. Joyce saw to it that Verinder was paired with India, Jack Kilmeny falling to her lot. Since India knew that her escort was eager to get with Miss Seldon, she punished his impatience by loitering far behind the others.

During the past few days Jack had pushed his tentative suit boldly but lightly. He understood that Joyce was flirting with him, but he divined that there had been moments when the tide of her emotion had swept the young woman from her feet. She was a coquette, of course, but when his eyes fell like a plummet into hers they sounded depths beneath the surface foam. And such times the beat of the surf sounded in his blood. The spell of sex, with all its fire and passion, drew him to the lovely creature so prodigal of allure.

The leading couples stood for a moment's breathing space near the summit. Beneath them the squalid little town huddled in the draw and ran sprawling up the hillsides. Shaft-houses and dumps disfigured even the business street.

Joyce gave a laughing little shudder. Isn't it a horrid little hole?"

Jack looked at her in surprise, but it was Moya that answered.

"Oh, I don't think so, Joyce. Of course it's not pretty, but—doesn't it seem to stand for something big and—well, indomitable? Think of all the miles of tunnels and stopes, of all the work that has gone into making them." She stopped to laugh at her own enthusiasm before she added "Goldbanks stands to me for the hope in the human heart that rises in spite of everything. It is the product of an idea."

Miss Seldon gave a little lift to her superb shoulders. "You're incurably romantic, Moya. It's only a scramble for money, after all."

"Don't know about that, Miss Seldon," disagreed Captain Kilmeny. "Of course it's gold they all want. But gold stands for any number of good things, tangible and abstract — success, you know, and home, and love, and kiddies, the better development of the race—all that sort of thing."

"Is that what it means to the highgraders too?" Joyce let her smiling eyes rest with innocent impudence in those of the miner.

Kilmeny showed no sign of discomforture. His gaze met hers fully and steadily. "Something of that sort, I suppose."

"Just what is a highgrader?"

Moya held her breath. The deoonair lightness of the question could not rob it of its significance. Nobody but Joyce would have dared such a home thrust.

Jack laughed drylv. "A highgrader is a miner who saves the company for which he works the trouble for having valuable ore smelted."

"But doesn't the ore belong to the company?"

"There's a difference of opinion about that. Legally it does, morally it doesn't—not all of it. The man who risks his life and the support of his family by working underground is entitled to a share of the profit, isn't he?"

"He gets his wages, doesn't he?"

"Enough to live on—if he doesn't want to live too high. But is that all he is entitled to? Your friend"—he waved a hand toward Verinder, puffing up the trail a hundred yards below—"draws millions of dollars in dividends from the work of these men. What does he do to earn it?"

"You're a socialist," charged Joyce gayly. "Or is it an anarchist that believes such dreadful things?"

"Mr. Kilmeny doesn't quite believe all he says," suggested Moya.

"Don't I?" Behind Jack's quizzical smile there was a hint of earnestness "I believe that Dobyans Verinder is a parasite in Goldbanks. He gobbles up the product of others' toil."

Joyce flashed at him a swift retort. "Then if you believe that, you ought to be a highgrader yourself."

"Joyce," reproved Moya.

"I mean, of course, in principle," her friend amended, blushing slightly at her own audacity.

Her impudence amused the miner. "Perhaps I am—in principle."

"But only in principle," she murmured, tilting a radiant challenge at him.

"Exactly—in principle," he agreed. There was humor in his saturine face.

Joyce ventured one daring step further. "But of course in practice——"

"You should have been a lawyer, Miss Seldon," he countered. "If you were, my reply would be that by advice of counsel I must decline to answer."

"Oh, by advice of counsel! Dear me, that sounds dreadfully legal, doesn't it, Moya? Isn't that what criminals say when—?"

"——When they don't want to give themselves away. I believe it is," he tossed back with the same lightness. "Before I make confession I shall want to know whether you are on my side—or Verinder's."

Under the steady look of his bold, possessive eyes the long silken lashes fell to the soft cheeks. Joyce understood the unvoiced demand that lay beyond the obvious one. He had thrown down the gage of battle. Was she for Verinder or for him? If he could have offered her one-half the advantages of his rival, her answer would not have been in doubt. But she knew she dared not marry a poor man, no matter how wildly his presence could set her pulses flying or how great her longing for him. Not the least intention of any romantic absurdity was in her mind. When the time came for choice she would go to Verinder and his millions. But she did not intend to let Jack Kilmeny go yet.

She lifted to him a face flushed and excited, answering apparently his words and not his thoughts. "I haven't decided yet. How can I tell till I hear what you have to say for yourself?"

"You couldn't find a more charming sister confessor for your sins," the captain told his cousin.

"I'll do my best," Joyce promised. Then, with a flash of friendly malice: "But I haven't had the experience of Moya. She is just perfect in the role. I know, because she hears all mine."

Moya flushed resentfully. She did not intend to set up for a prude, but she certainly did not mean to treat highgrading as if it were a joke. If Jack Kilmeny was innocent, why did he not indignantly deny the charge?

"Afraid I'll have to be excused," she said, a little stiffly.

"Miss Dwight doesn't approve of me," explained the miner. "If I confessed to her she would probably turn me over to the sheriff."

The girl's quick eyes flashed into his. "I don't approve of taking ore that doesn't belong to one—if that's what you mean, Mr. Kilmeny."

Jack liked the flare of temper in her. She was very human in her impulses. At bottom, too, he respected the integrity of mind that refused to compromise with what she thought was wrong.

But no admission of this showed in his strong brown face. His mordant eyes mocked her while he went into a whimsical argument to show that highgrading was really a virtue, since it tended to keep the rich from growing richer and the poor poorer. He wanted to know by what moral right Verinder owned the Mollie Gibson and the Never Quit any more than he did.

The mine owner, puffing from the exertions of the last bit of ascent, exclaimed indignantly: "Own 'em, by Jove! Doesn't a Johnny own what he buys and pays for?"

"You don't suppose that when God or Nature or the First Cause created that ore vein a million years ago he had Dobyans Verinder in mind as the owner," derided Kilmeny.

"That's all anarchistic rot, you know. Those mines are my property, at least a commanding interest. They're mine because I bought the shares. Government is founded on a respect for property rights."

"So I've observed," retorted Jack dryly. "I'd back that opinion, too, if I owned half of Goldbanks."

"I suppose Mr. Kilmeny's highgrading friends are superior to law. It isn't necessary for them to abide by the rules society has found best for its protection," Moya suggested.

The engaging smile of the accused rested upon Miss Dwight. "I met you and your friends in a motor car yesterday. I'll bet that speedmoter said twenty-five miles, but the town ordinance puts the speed limit at fifteen. What about that?"

"You know that's different. No moral question was involved. But when it comes to taking what belongs to another—well, a thief is a thief."

"Right as a rivet, Miss Dwight. But you're begging the question. Does that ore belong to Dobyans Verinder any more than it does to—well, to Jack Kilmeny, say for the sake of argument? I go down there and risk my life blasting it out. He——"

"But you don't," interrupted Moya.

"Not today perhaps — or yesterday. But I did last year and the year before that. I've brought up in my arms the bodies of men torn to pieces and carried them to their wives and kiddies. How about those women and children? Haven't they earned an interest in the mine? Isn't their moral claim greater than that of Mr. Verinder, who sits in London and draws the dividends?"

"They are pensioned, aren't they?"

"They are not," returned Jack curtly. "The mine owners of Goldbanks don't believe in encouraging negligence. If these workmen hadn't taken chances they probably would not have been killed, you see. But if they didn't take chances none of the men could earn a living for their families. It is plain how very much to blame they are."

Moya looked across the summits of the hills into the brilliant sunset that lay like a wonderful canvas in the crotch of the peaks. A troubled little frown creased her forehead. For the first time there had come home to her the injustice of the social system under which she and her friends thrived. No adequate answer came to her. Verinder and Joyce joined in argument against the young miner, but Moya did not hear what they said.

She was unusually silent on the way home. Once she looked up and asked Captain Kilmeny a question.

"After all, two wrongs don't make a right, do they?"

"No, dear girl. Life's full of injustice. I dare say some of the men I lead are better than Ned Kilmeny, but I've got to forget that and sit tight in the seat that's been dealt me by the cards. If Jack is trying to justify highgrading, he hasn't a leg to stand on."

She sighed. "You don't think, do you, that——?"

He answered her broken sentence. "Don't know. He doesn't play the game by the same rules we do, but my judgment is that the gossip about him has no basis in fact."

The girl he loved gave him one grateful look and fell again into silence. She wished she felt more sure. Only that morning she had read an editorial in one of the local papers warning the men that the operators were determined to suppress highgrading at any cost, even if some of the more flagrant offenders had to be sent to the penitentiary. That such a fate could befall Jack Kilmeny was unthinkable. Yet what more likely than that the managers should choose him for an example if they could prove him guilty?

The dusk had fallen over the hills and the lights were glimmering out from the town below through the growing darkness. Captain Kilmeny walked beside his slim, tall, worshipful sweetheart with a heavy heart. She was his promised bride. That she would keep faith he did not doubt. But the progress that he made in winning her love was so little that he seemed to himself to be marking time. The shadow of his vagabond cousin still lay between them.

To Be Continued

DENBY DEFENDS TEAPOT LEASES

'Preparedness Demands Oil Be Taken From Ground,' He Declares.

Edwin Denby, former secretary of the navy, defended his actions in relation to Teapot Dome oil leases before 500 Michigan men at a dinner of the Chicago alumni of the University of Michigan.

"If," he said, "I could undo what I have done and were told that if I did not undo it I would be shot I would say: 'Bring on your firing squad and shoot me.'

"I belong heart and soul to the navy, and nothing untoward that could happen to me, or that has happened can cause me the slightest remorse over any action of mine on behalf of the navy.

"No Need to Be Ashamed."

"I must tell you face to face you have no need to be ashamed of me.

"There is not one man in the hearing of my voice, who if he had enterd the navy under the circumstances I did, and found the conditions that I did in the oil reserve, would have done other than I did, if he were loyal to his country.

"No man could see oil being drained away and lost to the navy. I was charged with the duty to consume, exchange or sell oil, using my own judgment as to what had best be done, and nowhere will you find any requirement that the oil must be kept in the ground. That is one of the charges that has been made in the papers. There could not have been in the mind of congress the thought that the oil must be kept in the ground.

Preparedness Policy.

"In my dealings I had no thought but the welfare of the United States. We put 1,500,000 barrels of fuel oil in Pearl Harbor, Hawaii. We contracted to put there [illegible] barrels additional. The receivers ordered a discontinuance of building tanks there, and later ordered them built, in exactly the same manner as we had planned. There is not the slightest question of benefit to the navy in laying up a store of oil that would last approximately one year of active hostilities.

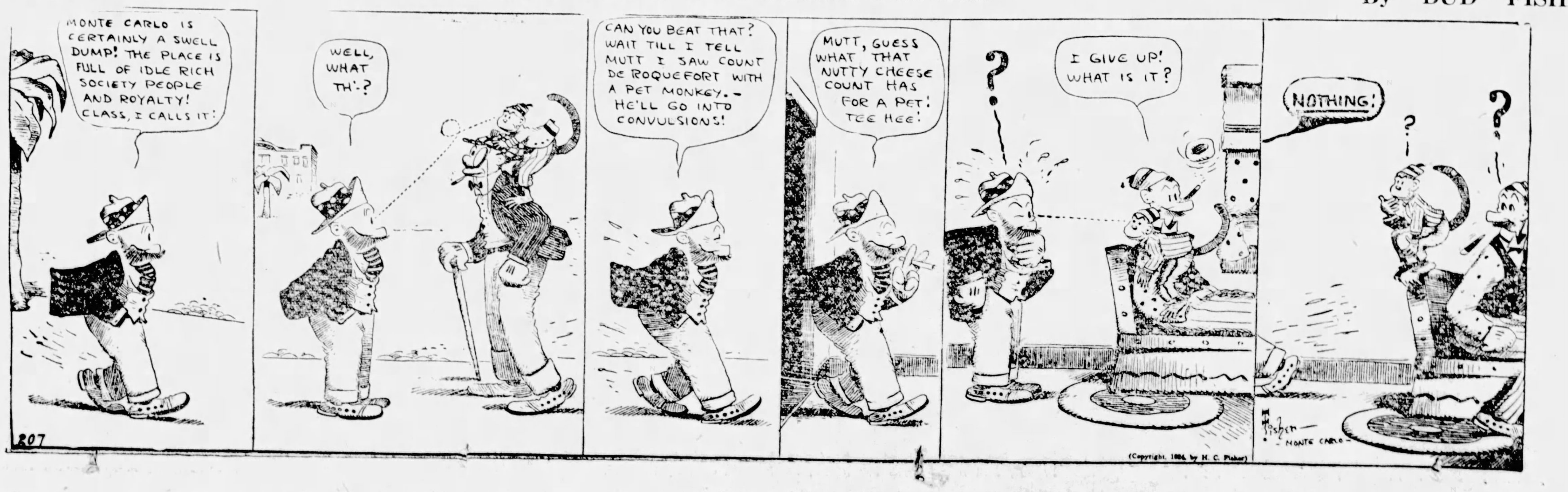
"People do not realize that the primary purpose of the navy is to fight foes. Fuel is its life blood. Other powers have oil in storage, and now we have it in storage too."

The Palisades on the western bank of the Hudson river vary in height from 300 to 500 feet, and they extend about 20 miles.

MUTT AND JEFF

Jeff Knows When to Use Discretion With Mutt

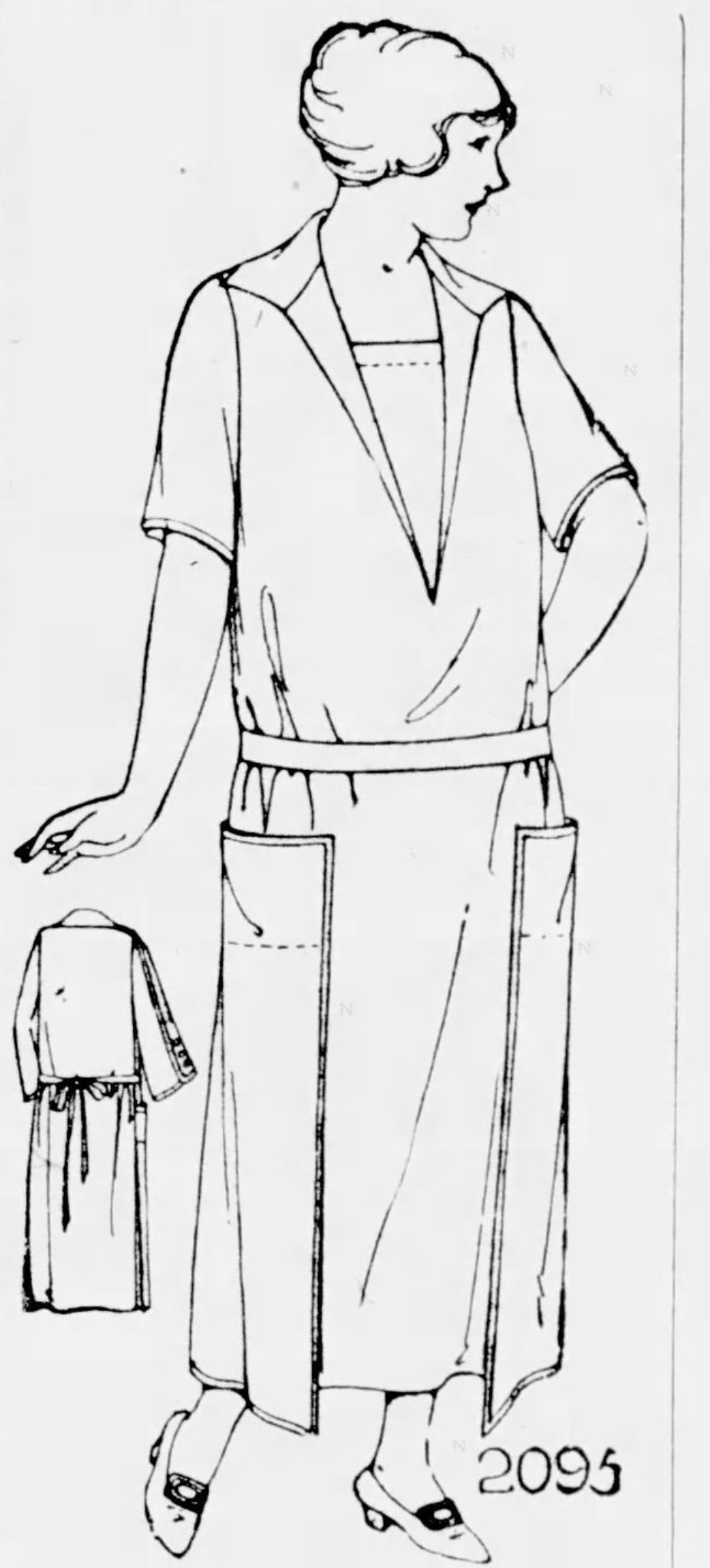
By "BUD" FISHER


MONTE CARLO IS CERTAINLY A SWELL DUMP! THE PLACE IS FULL OF IDLE RICH SOCIETY PEOPLE AND ROYALTY! CLASS, I CALLS IT!
WELL, WHAT TH'-?
CAN YOU BEAT THAT? WAIT TILL I TELL MUTT I SAW COUNT DE ROQUEFORT WITH A PET MONKEY.- HE'LL GO INTO CONVULSIONS!
MUTT, GUESS WHAT THAT NUTTY CHEESE COUNT HAS FOR A PET! TEE HEE!
?
I GIVE UP! WHAT IS IT?
NOTHING!
?
?
Fisher — MONTE CARLO
207

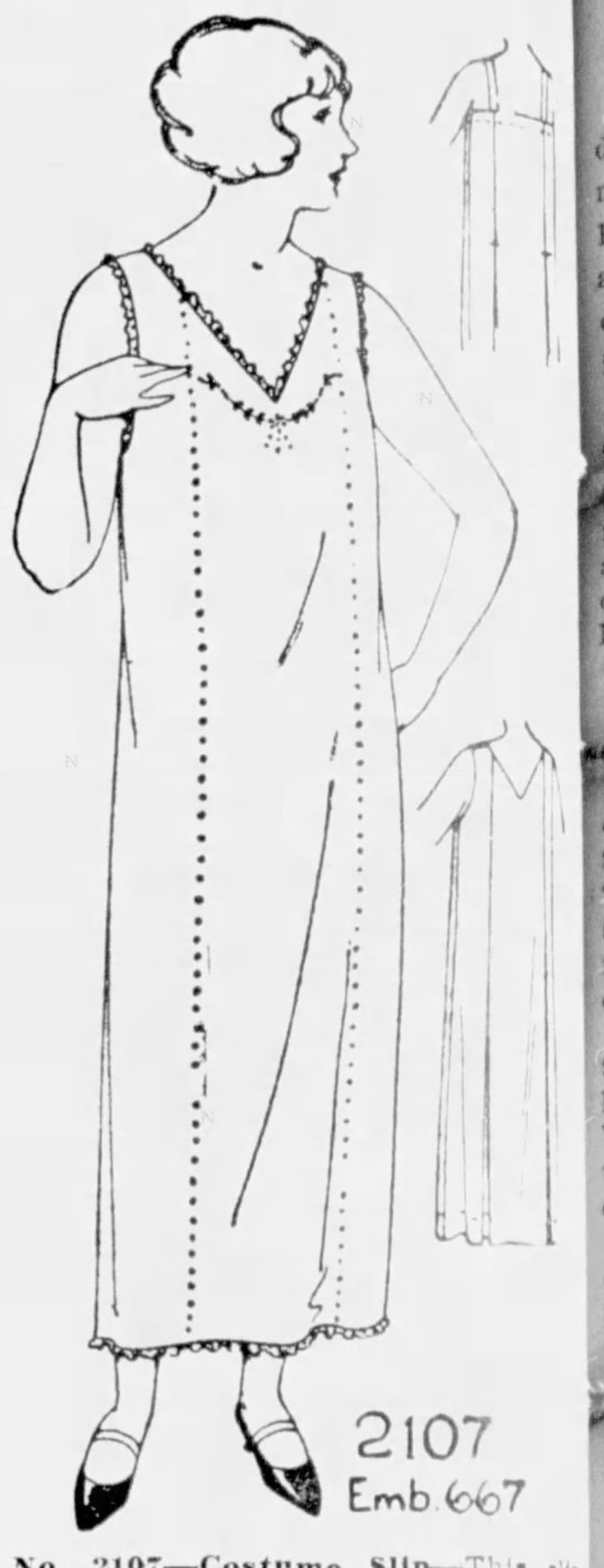
(Copyright, 1924, by H. C. Fisher)

FASHIONS BY MARTHA HOLDEN

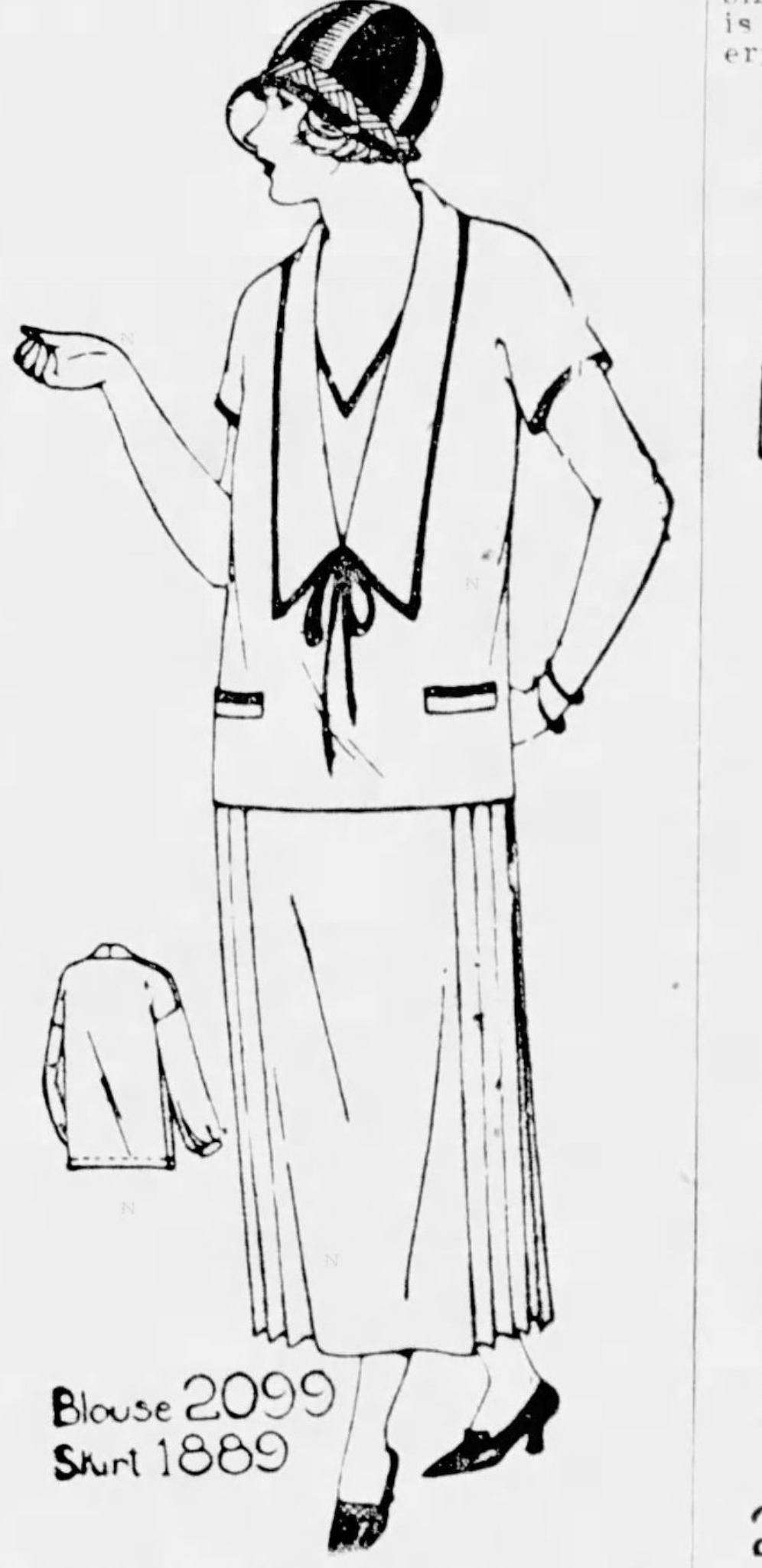
FLANNEL used to be associated only with petticoats when petticoats of that material were common. Now it is used for frocks, and they are smart frocks of yellow, green, blue and tan. The most popular flannel costume is the combination of blouse No. 2099 and skirt No. 1889. The new costume slip shown in No. 2107 is made with an inverted pleat each side at the back to give a graceful width to the skirt and to make the upper part set smoothly. If you desire to look your best try No. 2095. For home wear it would be nice in cotton crepe while for the street it can be made of crepe of many new and lovely shades, either dark or light.



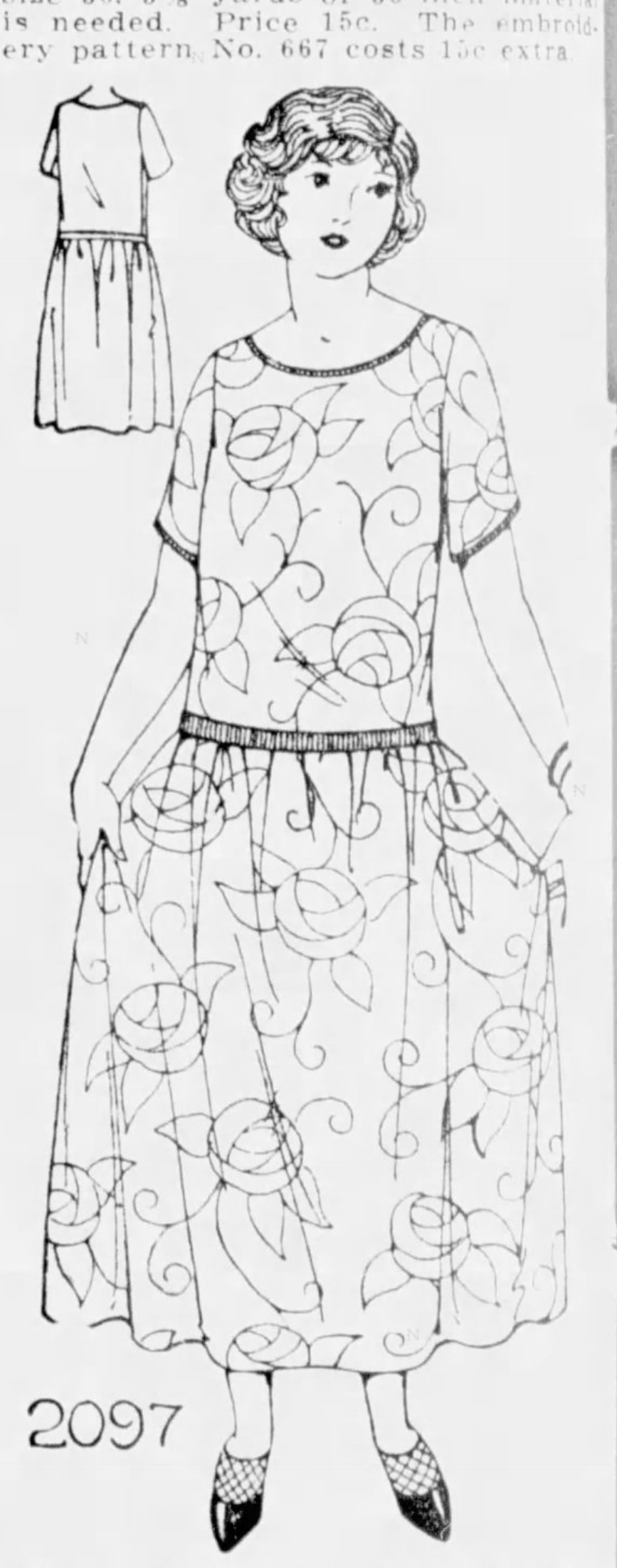
No. 2095 — Pleasing Frock — This pattern is cut in sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. The 36-inch size takes 4¼ yards of 36-inch material. Price 15c.



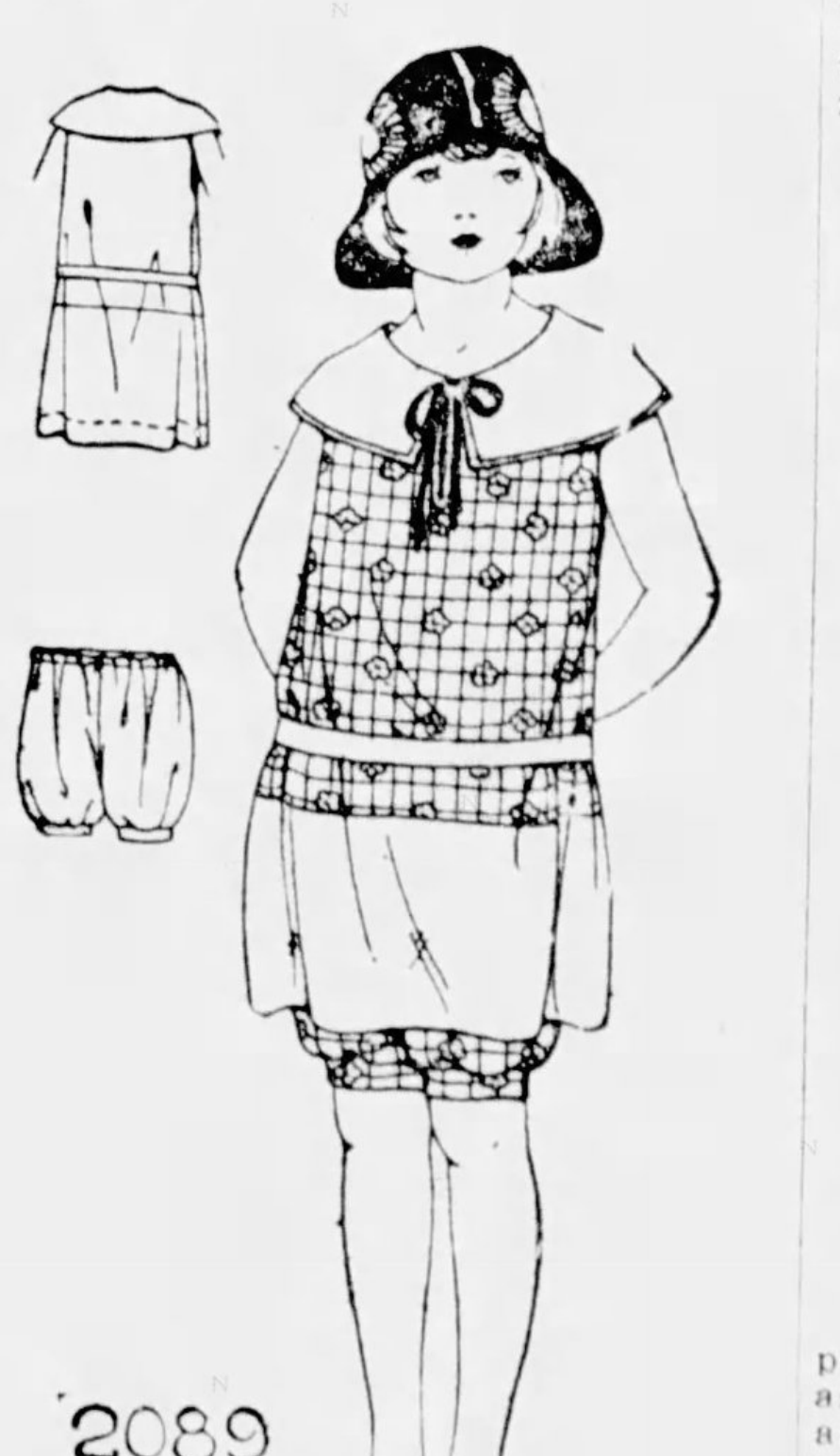
No. 2107—Costume Slip—This slip patterns for which cut in sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48 and 50 inches bust measure, can be made with built-up shoulders or straight upper edge with shoulder straps. In size 36, 3⅝ yards of 36-inch material is needed. Price 15c. The embroidery pattern No. 667 costs 15c extra.



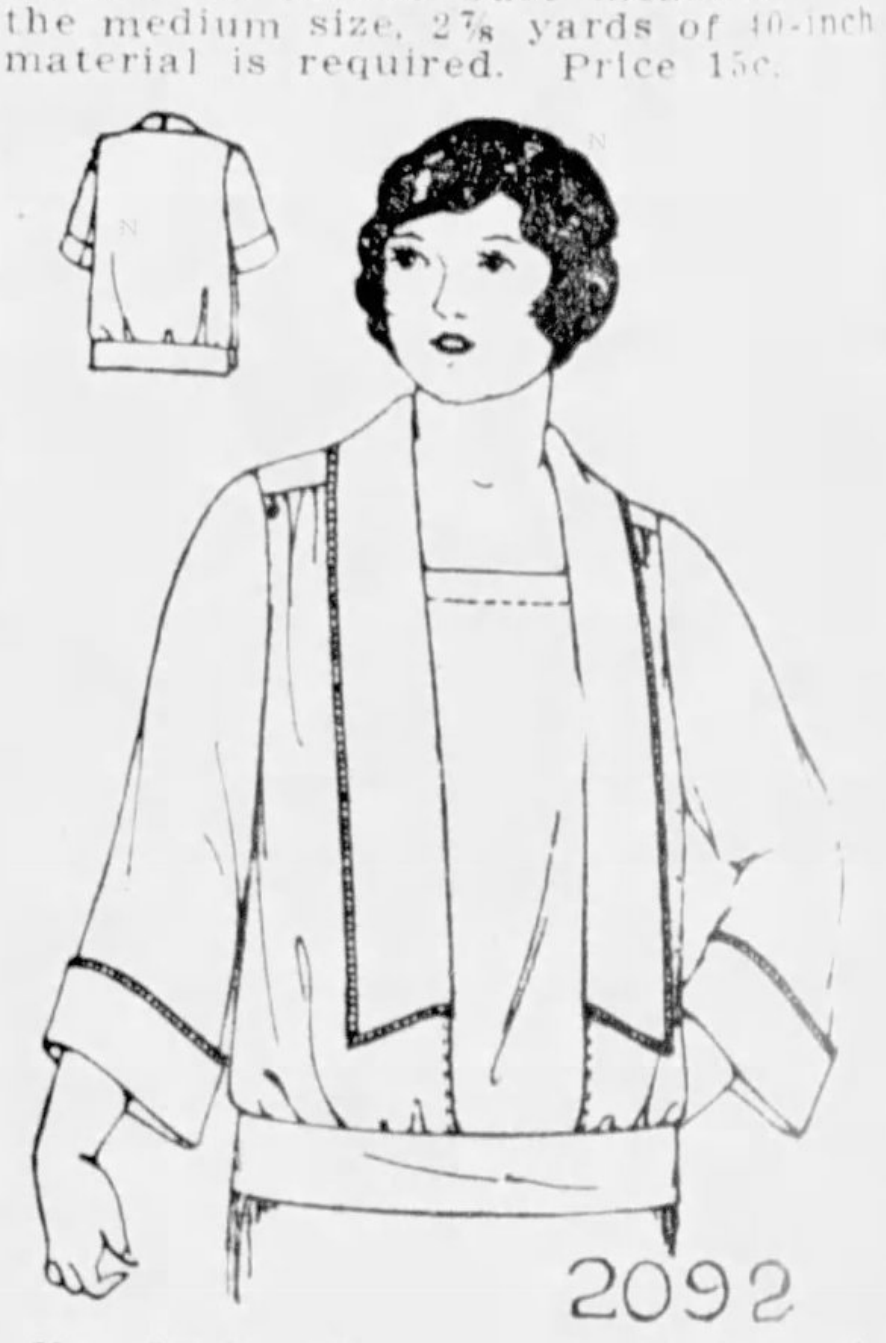
No. 2099 — Flannel Costume — The blouse pattern comes in sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. The skirt pattern No. 1889 cuts in sizes 16 years, 28, 30, 32, 34 and 36 inches waist measure. The blouse and skirt patterns **are separate**. You can order both for 30c or each for 15c.



No. 2097—Popular Style—Is there anything more youthful and suggestive of spring than a silk frock made after the popular bouffant lines? Here's one you'll love. The pattern No. 2097 cuts in sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. In the medium size, 2⅞ yards of 40-inch material is required. Price 15c.



No. 2089—Pantie Outfit—The pattern comes in sizes 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. For the 8-year size, you will need 1⅛ yards of 32-inch material with 2⅛ yards of 32-inch contrasting. Price 15c.



No. 2092 — Blouse — Simplicity and perfection of line mark this blouse as a splendid one for the older woman who has grown a bit heavy and who is most desirous of giving an illusion of slenderness. It's just the blouse to wear with your new tailleur made of a silk crepe that matches your suit. The collar and vest of either would be particularly becoming made of cream colored georgette or crepe. The pattern No. 2092 cuts in sizes 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46 and 48 inches bust measure. For the medium size, 2 yards of 40-inch material is required. Price 15c.

The Balm of Gilead tree in Seneca county, New York, a long time famous because it holds a scythe hung there when the Civil war broke out by Wyman James Johnston as he quit work to enlist, now has two more placed in the notch by youths who went to the European war.

The Blade will supply its readers with patterns of the above designs at the rate of 15 cents for each pattern. These patterns are stylish and perfect fitting. All seams allowed. Full directions for making. In ordering give number, size, age, etc.

MARTHA HOLDEN BOOKS OF FASHIONS issued quarterly, 10c a copy. Address: Pattern Department, The Blade, Toledo, Ohio.

The Peruvian government, through the Tax Collecting company, its own monopoly, reserves the right to import playing cards, according to an executive decree of February, 192 A fine of from five to 50 Peruvian pounds is imposed for illegal transportation of playing cards.

Cured Her Rheumatism

Knowing from terrible experience the suffering caused by rheumatism, Mrs. J. E. Hurst, who lives at 204 Davis Avenue, B82, Bloomington, Ill., is so thankful at having cured herself that out of pure gratitude she is anxious to tell all other sufferers just how to get rid of their torture by a simple way at home.

Mrs. Hurst has nothing to sell. Merely cut out this notice, mail it to her with your own name and address, and she will gladly send you this valuable information entirely free. Write her at once before you forget.

OTHAM PAPER WINS 1ST PRIZE

w York World Awarded Pulitzer Honor; Boston Editor Gets Second.

Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia university, announced the awards of the several Pulitzer prizes and traveling scholarships for 1924 made by the advisory board of the School of Journalism.

A gold medal for "the most disinterested and meritorious public service rendered by an American newspaper during the year was awarded to the New York World in connection with the exposure of the Florida peonage evil."

Editor Wins Award.

The Boston Herald's editorial article "Who Made Coolidge," written by Frank W. Buxton, managing editor of the paper, was selected as the work which showed the greatest clearness of style, moral purpose, sound reasoning and power to influence public opinion in the right direction." The prize was $500.

In addition a special prize of $1,000 was given to the widow of the late Frank I. Cobb of the New York World in recognition of "the distinction and influence of her husband's editorial writing and service."

Magner White's story of the eclipse of the sun published in the San Diego Sun, San Diego, Calif., was chosen as the best example of a reporter's work during the year, the test being strict accuracy, terseness and the accomplishment of some public good. The prize was $1,000.

Margaret Wilson First.

Other awards were: For the American Novel of 1923 which best presented the wholesome atmosphere of American life and the highest standard of American manners and manhood, $1,000, to "The Able McLaughlins" by Margaret Wilson.

For the original American play best representative of the educational value and power of the stage in raising the standard of good morals, good taste and good manners, $1,000, to "Hell-Bent for Heaven," by Hatcher Hughes.

For the best book of the year, History of the United States, $2,000 to "The American Revolution" by Charles Howard McIlwain.

For the best American biography teaching patriotic and unselfish services to the people, $1,000, to "From Immigrant to Inventor," by Michael Pupin.

For the best volume of verse published by an American author, $1,000 to "New Hampshire," by Robert Frost.

The three traveling scholarships of $1,500 each to enable graduates of the school of journalism, who passed examinations with the highest honors to visit and study Europe, were awarded to Marian E. Robinson, Orlando, Fla.; Herbert Brucker, East Orange, N. J., and Phelps Haviland Adams, New York City.

Gets $1,500 Scholarship.

Philip Bower, New York, a student in the national academy of design schools, was awarded the $1,500 scholarship as the most promising and deserving pupil.

The advisory board of the school of journalism is composed of the following members:

Solomon B. Griffin, formerly of the Springfield (Mass.) Republican; John L. Heaton, the New York World; Victor F. Lawson, the Chicago Daily News; Edward Page Mitchell, formerly of the New York Sun; Ralph Pulitzer, the New York World; Melville E. Stone, The Associated Press; Robert Lincoln O'Brien, the Boston Herald; Arthur M. Howe, the Brooklyn Daily Eagle; Joseph Pulitzer, the St. Louis Post Dispatch; John Steward Bryan, the Richmond News Leader; Rollo Ogden, the New York Times; Alfred Holman, the San Francisco Argonaut.

Ex-Queen of Crime, Reformed, Is Dead

Sophie Lyons Burke, 76, at one time a nationally known "confidence" woman who, during more than a quarter of a century was arrested for many crimes from shoplifting to bank robbery, died in a hospital in Detroit last week. Doctors said her death was due to cerebral hemorrhage.

For 25 years Mrs. Burke lived in Detroit where she amassed a fortune in real estate and devoted much of her time to aiding criminals and underworld characters to reform. She wrote a book some years ago entitled "Why Crime Does Not Pay."

Her grandfather, who was an expert safe cracker, her father a burglar and her mother a thief. Mrs. Burke began her career as a pickpocket when six years old. She was arrested more than 100 times and had been imprisoned in more than 30 jails.

Loyal Legion Names Sherwood Ohio Head

General Isaac Sherwood, Toledo, was elected commander of Ohio commandery of the Loyal Legion at the annual meeting last week.

Scarlet snow, due to the presence of small red very thin worms, recently fell near Halmstad, Sweden.

ASPIRIN

Say "Bayer" and Insist!

BAYER

Genuine

Genuine "Bayer Tablets of Aspirin" have been proved safe by millions and prescribed by physicians over twenty-three years. Aspirin is the trade mark of Bayer Manufacture of Monoaceticacidester of Salicylicacid.

The Terrible Tempered Mr. Bang

BELIEVE IT OR NOT BUT MR. BANG KILLED A CHICKEN THE OTHER DAY WITH THE BABY'S POP-GUN!
F. FOX
MY GUN!

(Copyright, 1924, by The Bell Syndicate, Inc.)

Smallest Winter Wheat Yield Since 1917 Seen

The smallest crop of winter wheat since 1917 was forecast last week by the department of agriculture. The production indicated, as calculated from May 1 conditions, is 553,013,000 bushels, or 15 bushels an acre. That is 19,327,000 bushels less than produced last year. The rye crop, forecast at 61,739,000 bushels, also is smaller than last year's by 1,284,000 bushels.

The winter was less severe on winter wheat, the abandonment of acreage having been 2,624,000 acres, or 6.6 per cent of the area sown last autumn which as revised and announced Thursday was 39,933,000 acres. In the revised areas 101,000 acres were added to Indiana's area and 138,000 acres to Colorado's, while 232,000 acres were deducted from that of Kansas, 106,000 from Nebraska and 101,000 from Iowa.

Abandonment of acreage was heaviest in the South and in California. California's acreage is 54 per cent less than sown last autumn, Mississippi's 50 per cent less, Georgia's 42 per cent less, and Kentucky and Alabama more than 25 per cent less.

The condition of the crop on May 1, which was 84.8 per cent of normal, was better than a year ago but below the 10-year average. Kansas and Nebraska showed a much better condition than last year. Kansas, with over a million acres more than last year, promises a crop of 134,092,000 bushels, or 50,414,000 bushels more than produced last year.

Nebraska, with 86,000 acres more than 1923, will have 18,266,000 bushels more than last year, with a total production forecast for this year of 46,586,000 bushels. In Illinois where the abandonment reached 17 per cent, the area this year is 938,000 acres less than harvested last year and the production forecast of 33,950,000 bushels is 26,584,000 bushels less than last year's crop.

Colorado has prospects of a crop more than twice as large as last year's. Larger crops than last year also are forecast for Wisconsin, South Dakota, Texas, Oklahoma, Wyoming and New Mexico.

G. O. P. ATTACKS PRIMARY LAW

Michigan Convention Sees Old Nominating System Best.

Supporters of Governor Frank J. Groesbeck and the state administration were in control at the Michigan Republican state convention, featured by the ovation given the governor when he addressed the assembly.

Former Congressman Joseph Fordney and former Senator William Alden Smith, in speeches attacked the primary system and indorsed the pre-primary convention method of selecting candidates.

Governor Groesbeck, in his address, disagreed, asserting he was not ready to believe the primary principle wrong.

The convention ignored Senator James Couzens and only gave brief mention to Edwin Denby, former secretary of the navy, in the face of a telegram from him announcing he would not permit his name to be considered for the senatorial nomination.

Resolutions lauded President Coolidge, condemned the primary system, mentioned investigations in Washington and went on record as opposed to what was called "the democratic idea" of making political capital of them.

Adjusted compensation for former service men was indorsed, the Mellon taxation plan approved and a number of state issues mentioned.

Seven delegates and seven alternates to the national convention were named without opposition.

HIGH COST WAVE HITS BERLIN ZOO

Elephants Too Costly to Replace Dead "Tusker;" Buy Snakes by Yard.

Mary, the largest and most popular pet at the Berlin zoo, who died some weeks ago from eating too many peanuts, may not be replaced for some time, the park management has decided, because of the cost involved.

Inquiries made of animal trainers since Mary passed away have revealed that an elephant today is worth from $1800 to $5000, according to age, sex, size and health.

A perfectly good hippopotamus in the European markets today is worth between $3000 and $4000. Indian rhinoceros may be had for approximately $3000, f. o. b. at the animal farm. All wild animal buyers take into careful consideration the question of freight rates.

A splendid tiger may be bought for from $1000 to $1500. Lions, fresh from the South African jungles, may be had singly or by the dozen for from $550 to $900 each, according to size, disposition and appetite. Wildcats are cheaper, but the wilder they are the more they cost. Snakes are the cheapest things on the zoo price list, and are sold generally by the running foot, for the little fellows, and by the yard for the big ones.

Burns Himself While Urging Safety First

E. B. Lefferts, minister of the public safety department of the Automobile club of Southern California, is nursing a burned foot.

Lefferts was concluding a lecture on safety first at the St. Francis hotel in San Francisco, when he dropped a lighted cigaret into his shoe. A shower of sparks burned him painfully.

Mental disease increases as physical disease decreases and there is proportionately more mental disease in cities than in the rural districts, a New York state hospital statistician has found.

GOTHAM HOTELS FACE BIG TEST

New Yorkers Confident of Handling Democratic Convention Throng.

New York city is used to conventions, about 400 being held there annually, but it will get its first big test in handling a convention on a great scale when the Democrats meet in June to nominate candidates for president and vice president.

While there have been notable gatherings attended by many thousands of delegates in the past, there never has been a convention that will approach the size of the Democratic meeting. Ordinarily, a convention is swallowed up in the city's vastness and there is no noticeable increase in the crowds.

This June, however, New York is bound to feel the influx of many thousands of visitors. Some estimates place the number expected at 200,000. The first result will be to tax the city's transportation system to the limit.

The problem can be visualized when it is realized that 2,700,000,000 passengers were carried on the various transit lines last year, an increase of 90,000,000 over the previous year.

New York, however, has a habit of taking care of such problems and the out of town visitor will be able to get about town quickly.

The city has 300 hotels and hundreds of boarding houses. Reservations already have been made for the delegates and alternates at the principal hotels. The visitors accompanying the delegates also will be provided for.

The hotel and restaurant owners have agreed not to raise prices.

BRITON LAUDS U. S. PROHIBITION

Physician Says America Has Benefitted by Dry Experiment.

After a four months' tour in the United States Dr. Charles Porter, medical officer for Marylebone, is impressed by prohibition in that country. Speaking on the subject, he said:

"You might as well say that because Bernard Shaw has written a play or two, Shakespeare was a failure."

Dr. Porter declared the customs officer he met on landing smelt very strongly of alcohol, "but because the first individual in New York who spoke to me had been drinking, I do not think prohibition there is a failure."

On the medical side, the investigator found fewer cases of chronic disease from alcohol. He was informed at the Harvard Medical school that they could not find cases of cirrhosis of the liver to use for instruction purposes. Tuberculosis, particularly of the lungs, was diminishing at a most extraordinary rate in the United States.

WAGE BOOST SEALED FATE

Congressman's Last Move for More Pay Spelled Defeat at Polls.

The effort of Representative Emmanuel Celler, New York, to have the salaries of members of congress increased from $7,500 to $10,000 a year recalls what happened to the man who put over the last pay increase. The author of the legislation that raised the pay from $5,000 to $7,500 was Representative John Wesley Gaines, Tennessee. That was the finish of John Wesley. James F. Byrns made a campaign against Gaines almost entirely on the salary question. Byrns promised that his first bill would be one to reduce the salary. Byrns carried out his promise, but that was back in the Sixty-first congress. He has served since, but he hasn't been pestiferous on the salary question at recent sessions.

Caraway's Troubles.

Senator Caraway, Arkansas, has served notice that he intends to make remarks occasionally about the way the veterans' bureau is conducted. He told those senators, that were listening, that he had been trying for four months to have the bureau act on a claim of a former service man. Repeatedly he was told that the action could not be taken until a report was received from the adjutant general of the army.

"That sounds all right," Caraway said, "if these were not the facts: This man was in the navy. On each of the papers in this record appears this notation: 'Giles L. Matthews, apprentice seaman, United States navy.' The man who made that report is asking for an increase in salary. If he didn't know that the adjutant general had to do only with the army he could have asked the elevator operator who would have told him to consult the surgeon general of the navy."

Returns Gloves to Family.

Senator Wadsworth has received from a Michigan veteran a pair of gloves that were worn by his grandfather, Major General James S. Wadsworth, who was killed in the Battle of the Wilderness in the Civil war. The soldier kept them for 60 years as a memento of his commander.

"They are very dear to me," he wrote in sending the gloves, "but I want to return them to a member of the Wadsworth family."

NEW TREATMENT FOR PNEUMONIA

Doctor Says He Has Eliminated Harmful Substances From Material.

Discovery of a new treatment for pneumonia in the form of an improved serum which it is thought might reduce the death rate from this disease by 25 or possibly 50 per cent, was described by Dr. Lloyd D. Felton, assistant professor of preventive medicine at the Harvard medical school in an address at the New England health institute recently.

The treatment devised by Dr. Felton in connection with the work of the influenza commission of a life insurance company consisted, he said, of a method of precipitating the anti-bodies in anti-pneumococus serum.

The original serum was weak, he added, and the value of its use had been diminished by the fact that it produced violent reactions in the form of chills, serum sickness and rashes.

Dr. Felton said he had been able to eliminate the harmful substances from the serum, leaving only the protective elements.

Encouraging results were noted in the cases where the new serum was tried in Boston and New York hospitals, the doctor said.

The injections, he said, were made into the veins.

Dr. Milton J. Rosenau, professor of preventive medicine and hygiene at Harvard, commenting on the discovery, said:

"I believe a distinct advance has been made in the treatment of pneumonia. Before the final word can be said concerning the usefulness and also the limitations of this agent, much scientific work must be done and the experience of clinicians in different places at all times of the year must be collected and studied."

SAYS RABBITS CONTAIN COPPER

Upper Peninsula Hunter Thinks He'll Go Into "Mining" Business.

Copper-lined rabbits; rabbits which, when cooked, leave a copper-plating on the inside of the cooking pan! Such are the rabbits of many parts of the upper peninsula of Michigan, declares Martin S. MacDonough former Iron county prosecuting attorney, who reached national fame a few years ago by refusing to admit that the 18th amendment applied to that county.

MacDonough has been hunting rabbits occasionally this season. Putting them into the frying pan, he noticed how emaciated they were. And after they had been fried and eaten, and it came time to wash the dishes and pans, he discovered a dull red coating on the frying pan.

Being inquisitive, he investigated the next rabbit before he fried it. The creature was loaded with copper. Further research has led him to believe that the animals, which have a habit of getting on the crushed stone highways and racing for miles ahead of automobiles, swallow so much of the dust from the copper and surfacing composition that their digestion is impaired, the stomachs eventually becoming copper-plated.

He is thinking of organizing a closed syndicate to "mine" the rabbits of the region, and is trying to discover a not too expensive method of reclamation of the ore.

The Latest Markets

Dull hours and days became predominant in the stock market last week.

By the close of Wednesday those who had been sponsoring higher prices for a fortnight became convinced a public following was not being attracted and a pause in bullish operations followed. The downturns of Thursday and Friday, however, were unconvincing with respect to indicating a trend, Friday's trading being the lightest of the year.

It was a waiting market, waiting to see what would happen to the revenue bill in Washington, to the bonus measure, to farm relief schemes, as well as for definite signs of improvement in those branches of industry which have been slowing up, curtailing output, experiencing falling off in new business and in a few cases financial embarrassment.

The oils came in for some attention, Sinclair establishing a new low for the year. Other oil issues sold off in sympathy with Sinclair.

Reports of improvement in retail automobile sales prompted short covering, principally in Studebaker.

Some cheer was manifest at the announcement the lower house of congress would be ready to recess or adjourn June 1. It is to be supposed the senate will not carry on much longer. Views are expressed that the tax problem will become a campaign issues following refusal by congress to pass a measure satisfactory to President Coolidge and few followers of the financial markets will be surprised at a veto of any tax bill this congress patches up. The belief is expressed that a joint resolution providing a flat reduction of 25 per cent in income and surtax rates would provide temporary relief should the President veto the tax bill.

Communist activities and the Ruhr coal strike were accompanied by weakness in foreign exchanges, British, French and Belgian rates reacting sharply. French francs were down a cent from the high level reached on the move which began early in March. Paris dispatches said the reaction was not surprising and indicated that considerable profit-taking had been prompted by Ruhr developments and the approach of the French elections. The Bank of France was said to have advised its clients to cover their dollar requirements for the immediate future and the downward turn of the franc was believed to have hastened this buying of dollars by foreign commercial interests.

Money ruled easier. The reserve system ratio of reserves to deposits and note liabilities advanced to 82.4 per cent, the highest mark since 1917. The New York reserve bank's ratio at 90.2 was off slightly. Plenty of call money was on tap at 3½ per cent and time rates eased Friday to 4 per cent for two to three months, requirements in the New York market. Three to six months' loans commanded 4¼ per cent, one-quarter to one-half per cent lower than before the rediscount rate cut by the New York reserve bank. Wall street continued to hear reports that other eastern reserve banks shortly would lower their rediscount rates. Bond prices were firm. Foreign issues sold off as exchanges weakened and some industrial liens, such as Sinclair issues, were influenced by factors predominating in the price movement of the corresponding stocks. Generally the bond market displayed strength, however.

As in stocks dullness ruled in the grain market but grain traders are more accustomed to dead markets since legislation destructive to grain futures trading was enacted and further such legislation proposed. Trading in wheat was light. Prices held within the upper and lower limits established the previous week and at the close of a dull session Friday a somewhat cheerful feeling was in evidence.

Although the domestic markets are above a world basis many in the trade find bullish possibilities in the world situation, these centering on a sizable reduction in acreage.

B. W. Snow, private statistician and an authority in the trade, said that a reduction of 8,000,000 acres in 13 leading producing countries of the northern hemisphere from the acreage a year ago, was indicated after a study of the government report. This reduction of nearly 7 per cent together with an almost certain further reduction in our spring wheat territory and that of Canada was regarded favorably from the price standpoint. With world consumption the last year above all expectations it now becomes apparent that natural conditions are rapidly readjusting the situation in the direction of a profitable balance between supply and demand, he believed. An additional bullish factor is crop uncertainty and this uncertainty in the spring wheat territory has been increasing with each delay to seeding operations, especially in Canada where seeding is some two weeks later than last year at this date. Lack of subsoil moisture in South Dakota, parts of Iowa and Missouri will count against large yield.

The government report indicating condition of winter wheat May 1 at 84.8 per cent of normal with an indicated yield of 553,000,000 bushels was considered only moderately bullish. The condition April 1 of 83 per cent was supposed to have improved to a greater extent than government figures showed. Many in the trade looked for an indicated yield of 560,000,000 and thus the lower figures were well received by the bulls. Against these bullish aspects, however, stood the better showing of the crop in Kansas and Nebraska, surplus wheat producing states. An indicated yield of 134,000,000 bushels in Kansas and 46,750,000 in Nebraska compares with actual yield last year in Kansas of under 84,000,000 and in Nebraska of just over 28,000,000.

The corn market was in a less enviable position and weakness developed at times as liquidation followed reports of poor demand and closing down of corn products plants. How many plants actually closed or were contemplating closing was uncertain on Friday when previous reports were denied. May delivery sold down nearly to 75 cents during the weakness but at the close Friday had recovered to above 77 cents on short covering.

The increasing importance of weather and crop news was reflected in the cotton market. Prices eased off rather sharply at the beginning on reports of better weather in the south, but the decline was checked by increasing demand on a scale **down from the 24c level for October and the market later advanced on** reports of low temperatures, too much rain and necessity of replanting cotton in some sections of the southwest. Buying on these features was promoted by the continued steadiness of Liverpool and rather bullish week-end statistics with the result that the price of May contracts sold up to the 31c level while October which had sold at 23.84 on Monday advanced to nearly the 25½c mark.

Grain

Toledo—Wheat, cash, No. 2, red, $1.11@1.12. Corn cash, No. 3, yellow, 81@82c. Oats, cash, No. 2, white, 52½@53½c. Barley, cash, No. 2, 77c. Rye, No. 2, cash, 68c. Cloverseed, cash, $10.75; Oct. $11.95. Alsike cash, $9.70; August, $10.20. Timothy, cash, $3.50; May, $3.50.

Chicago—Wheat, May, $1.03¾; July, $1.05½; Sept., $1.06½. Corn, May, 76⅝c; Sept., 76c. Oats, May, 46⅞c; July, 44c; Sept., 39⅞c. Rye, May, 64⅜c; July, 66⅝c; Sept., 68½c.

Produce

Butter—Fancy creamery, 1-lb. prints, 41c; solid pack, 40c; nut margarine, 25½@26½c.

Cheese—Fancy brick, 22@23c; Michigan, 22@23c; Vermont, 35c; Longhorn, 26@26½c.

Eggs—Candled, 25c; selects, 30c.

Bacon—Fat, 10c; lean, 23c; wide, 6 to 8 lbs., 18c; 9 to 10 lbs., 14c; 11 to 12 lbs., 12c; 13 to 15 lbs., 11c. Hams—20c; Lard, 11½c.

Live Poultry—Ducks, 28@30c; geese, 16@18c; turkeys, 28@30c; hens, 26@28c; light hens, 23@25c; Leghorn broilers, 40@45c; young roosters, 26@28c; stags, 18@20c.

Hides—No. 1, 5c; No. 2, 4c; bull, 3c; green calf, No. 1, 13c; No. 2, 11½c; kip 10c; No. 2 kip, 8½c; cured hides, No. 1, 6c; No. 2, 5c; horse hides, $3.00.

Cleveland—Butter, extra in tub lots, 40½@47½c; extra firsts, 39½@41¾c; firsts, 37½@38½c; packing stock, 25@28c; standard, 39½@40½c; prints one cent extra. Eggs—Fresh gathered northern extras, 27½c; extra firsts, 26½c; Ohio firsts, 24½c; western firsts, 24c. Oleomargarine, prices to retailers: Nut oleo, 24@25c; high grade, made of animal oil, 25½@26c; lower grades, 20@21c. Cheese—Old York State, 28@30c; new, 24@25c; brick, 22@23c; fancy Swiss, 40@43c; limburger, 28@30c; imported, 48c. Poultry—Live fat fowls, 28@29c; old roosters, 17c; medium fowls, 27@28c; Leghorns, 25@26c; stags, 19@21c; white ducks, 29@32c; Ohio broilers, 45@55c. New potatoes—Florida Rose No. 1, $9 a barrel; No. 2, $4.00@4.25 a barrel; Rose No. 2 at auction, $4.00@4.50 a barrel; No. 1, 150-pound bag, $5.75@7.00; No. 2, $2.50@2.75.

Chicago—Butter higher; creamery extras, 27c; standards, 37c; extra firsts, 35½@36½c; firsts, 34@35c; seconds, 30@33c. Eggs lower; receipts, 50,525 cases; firsts, 23@23½c; ordinary firsts, 21@21½c; storage pack extras, 25c; firsts, 24½@24¾c. Potatoes, trading slow; market dull; receipts, 90 cars; Wisconsin sacked and bulk round whites, $1.10@1.25; Minnesota and North Dakota sacked round whites, $1.00@1.15; Idaho sacked Russets, $1.85@2.10; new stock; Florida barrel Spalding Rose, $8.50@8.75; Texas sacked Bliss Triumphs, $4.50@5.40, according to quality. Poultry, alive, lower; fowls, 24@25½c; broilers, 50@55c; roosters, 14½c.

New York—Butter, firm; receipts, 4,796; creamery higher than extras, 40¼@41c; creamery extras (92 score), 40c; do. firsts (88 to 91 score), 38½@39½c; packing stock, current make, No. 2, 28c. Eggs, firm; receipts, 21,669; fresh fathered firsts regular packed, 26½@27c; do. storage packed, 26½@27c; fresh gathered seconds and poorer, 23¾ @ 24¾. Nearby hennery whites, closely selected extras, 32@33c. Nearby and nearby western hennery whites, firsts to average extras, 27@31c; nearby hennery browns, extras, 30@31c; Pacific coast whites, extras, 34@34½c; do. firsts to extra firsts, 29@32c. Cheese firm; receipts, 46,473 pounds; State whole milk flats, fresh fancy, 17@17½c; do. overage run, 16½c; state, whole milk flats, held, fancy to fancy specials, 24@25c; do. average runs, 23@23½c.

Live Stock

Cleveland—Cattle—Receipts, 800; steady on choice, common slow, bulls steady; choice yearlings, $9.50@10.50; fair to good, $8.50@9.00; choice handyweight butcher steers, $8.50@9.50; fair to good, $8.00@8.50; choice heavy steers, $8.50@9.50; fair to good, heavy and plain steers, $7.75@8.75; common and light butcher steers, $5.50@7.00; choice heifers, $7.50@8.50; fair to good, $5.50@6.50; choice cows, $5.50@6.50; common cows, canners and cutters, $2.00@3.00; choice handyweight bulls, $5.50 @ 7.50; choice heavy bulls, $4.00@4.75. Calves—Receipts, 1,400; 50c lower; good to choice veal calves, $10.00@11.50; fair to good, $5.00@8.00. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 800; slow; choice dry fed yearling lambs, $14.50@15.00; fair to good, $10.00@12.00; good to choice dry fed sheep, $8.50@9.25; good to choice ewes, $7.00@8.00; common, $2.00@4.00. Hogs—Receipts, 8,500; 15c lower; mixed, $7.75; pigs and lights, $7.00; roughs, $6.25; stags, $4.50.

Chicago—U. S. Dept. of Agriculture—Hogs—Receipts, 68,000; uneven, mostly 10@15c lower; bulk good and choice 250 to 325-pound butchers, $7.25@7.35; top, $7.35; desirable 160 to 225-pound weight, mostly $7.15@7.30; bulk better grades 140 to 150-pound weight, $6.60@7.05; bulk packing sows, $8.65@8.80; killing pigs, 15@25c lower; bulk good and choice strong weight, $6.00@6.25. Cattle—Receipts, 25,000; slow, uneven, beef steers and yearlings largely 15@25c lower; spots off more on yearlings; better grades light steers sharing decline; some choice heavy steers held around $12.25; few early sales, $8.00@10.50; some yearling heifers, $7.50@9.00; largely steer run; yearlings and lightweight steers predominating; moderate sprinkling good to choice dandyweight and strongweight steers from Nebraska and South Dakota feed lots; better grades fat cows comparatively scarce; steady to weak; lower grades slow, weak to lower; bulls steady to strong; vealers about steady; stockers and feeders comparatively scarce; steady; meaty feeders upward to $10.00 and above; veal calves mostly $8.50@8.75 to packers; common and medium light calves downward to $8.00; outsiders selecting upward to $11.00. Sheep—Receipts, 17,000; slow; fat lambs around 25c lower; most offerings lack high finish; sheep mostly 25c lower; bulk desirable good kinds early $14.00@14.50; some good to choice held higher; no early sales wooled lambs; spring lambs, $17.00@17.50; bulk clipped ewes, $7.75@8.25.

East Buffalo—Cattle—Receipts 2,150; shipping cattle slow, 25@50c lower; handy butcher grades fairly active and steady; cows and bulls, steady; shipping steers, $9.00@11.00; butchers, $8.50@9.50; yearlings, $9.00@11.00; heifers, $6.00@8.50; fair to choice cows, $3.50@7.00; canners and cutters, $2.25@3.50; bulls, $3.25@6.00; stockers and feeders, $4.00@6.25; fresh cows and springers active and steady; $30.00 to $115.00. Calves—Receipts, 300; active, $1 lower; choice, $10.15@11.00; fair to good, $8.50@10.00; culls, $5.00@8.00; heavy $6.00@8.00; grassers, $3.00@5.00. Hogs—Receipts, 20,000; active, 15@25c lower; heavy mixed and yorkers $7.85; light yorkers, $7.25@7.85; pigs, $7.00@7.25; roughs, $6.25@6.50; stags, $4.00@4.50. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 11,000; active; lambs 25c lower; $7.00@15.00; yearlings, $8.00@12.00; wethers, 25c higher; $9.50@10.00; ewes, 50c higher, $3.00@9.00; mixed sheep, $9.00@9.50.

Pittsburgh—Cattle—Receipts, 1,000; steady; steers, $10.50@11.00; heifers, $8.50@9.25; cows, $6.00@7.00. Hogs—Receipts, 8,000; lower; heavies, $7.70@7.80; heavy yorkers, $7.85@7.95; light yorkers, $7.00@7.25; pigs, $6.75@7.00. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 4,500; lower; top sheep, $9.75; top lambs, $15.50. Calves—Receipts, 1,500; lower, top, $12.00.

Indianapolis—Hogs—Receipts, 7,500; 20c lower; heavies, $7.50; lights, $7.50; top, $7.55; pigs, $4.50@7.00. Cattle—Receipts, 150; steady; steers, no sales, nominal; beef cows, $4.50@7.50; heifers, $6.50@8.50. Calves—Receipts, 500; lower; veals, $7.50@11.00. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 50; steady; sheep, $4.00@8.00; lambs, $13.00@16.00.

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MAJOR PARTIES RACE TO CORRAL BALLOTS OF COLLEGE WOMEN

"Get them young and teach them love of party" is the slogan which both major parties are heralding this year—and they are talking about women.

For women form the bulk of the non-partisan vote, they contend.

Consequently, advance guards of both parties are surrounding the big colleges and universities of the country, organizing political clubs here and lecturing there—making frantic efforts to capture the "maiden vote" for their party.

If the "maiden vote" of the college girl can be captured she will be a party member for life, is the theory advanced by these political organizers.

Colleges Well Covered.

Student Republican clubs and Democratic leagues of youth have been started in practically every large college and university in the country and by fall every college woman actively will be interested in one of the parties, is the belief.

Prominent political speakers are addressing large audiences under the auspices of these clubs, mock conventions are being staged and discussions of leading political issues encouraged at meetings of the student bodies.

The Republican clubs are striving to develop an early interest on the part of undergraduates in national affairs and Republican party principles. But both parties are concentrating their efforts on girl graduates who will leave school in June and will cast their first vote at the polls in November.

Organize in Many States.

Republican clubs are flourishing in schools in New York, New Jersey, Ohio, Illinois, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, New Hampshire, Nebraska, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Utah, Washington, Wisconsin and Wyoming.

While Democratic leagues of youth have not yet been established as extensively as Republican clubs, their scope is said to be more far-reaching. For not only is the effort being made to inspire college students to join the party, but an effort is being made to enlist them to active support.

Pledge Three Things.

Democratic college women will be given correspondence courses in practical politics and each club member will be pledged to three things: first, to organize the "maiden vote" in their home towns into Democratic clubs; second, to enroll as campaign speakers; third, to work to elect a Democratic president.

Meanwhile, the 21-year-old campaign is becoming hotter. "Once a Republican, always a Republican," the party carols in the 27 schools where Republican clubs already are progressing.

But Mrs. William Atherton Du Pay, national organizer of the leagues of youth, remains calm. The Republican clubs have merely opened the way for the leagues of youth to step out in the fall and carry off the bacon, she declares.

AIRS TWO-STATE RUM CONSPIRACY

Witness Says Kentucky Congressmen Sold Booze Permits.

Tales of conspiracy, bribery and coercion involving the prohibition departments of two states and men prominent in politics in Kentucky were told in federal court in Covington, Ky., in the trial of Congressman John W. Langley of Kentucky and four other defendants charged with conspiracy to defraud the United States government through illegal removal of whisky from a government warehouse in 1921.

Witnesses for the government related a number of "conferences" which took place in September, October and November, 1921, at Lexington and Louisville. These meetings were arranged in advance, witnesses testified, and were for the purpose of discussing transportation of whisky from the Belle of Anderson distillery of Lawrenceburg, Ky., to Philadelphia and other cities. Congressman Langley attended most of the meetings, testimony showed.

As government witnesses, confessed members of the ring told of whisky operations and implicated Langley, the congressman sat undisturbed with the six attorneys who compose his counsel. Langley was paid big sums for his influence in securing permits, the alleged former associates of the congressman testified.

Politics was a big factor in the arrangement, witnesses testified. The name of Chesley Searcy, Louisville, of Kentucky, was mentioned. Searcy gave Langley the privilege of naming a federal prohibition director for Kentucky, the jury was told, and Langley sought to influence the director in the discharge of his duties after the appointment, according to the witnesses. When the director refused to listen to Langley's reasoning, one witness said, Langley grew angry and threatened to "break him politically in his home state."

Killits to Cut Terms of Dr. Cook's Aides

Federal Judge Killits announced he would recommend immediately a material reduction in the sentences of all oil men convicted with Dr. Frederick A. Cook. He said, however, he would let the Cook sentence of 14 years stand. Many of the promoters already are in federal prisons serving their terms. Dr. Cook is in jail, pending appeal of his case.

Judge Killits reduced Dr. Cook's bond from $75,000 to $15,000.

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IRISH SITUATION CHARGED WITH TALK OF WAR

Thomas, Colonial Leader, Says There Must Not Be Any Talk of Coercing Ulster.

J. H. Thomas, British colonial secretary, declared in a speech recently that the situation growing out of the Irish boundary dispute was "difficult and in many ways dangerous," but there must not be talk of another war and of an attempt to coerce Ulster. In calling the situation difficult and dangerous Mr. Thomas merely voiced the feeling and opinion of all persons who have been watching developments in Ireland.

Out of "John Bull's other island" come disquieting reports—both from Dublin and Belfast—indicating that states of mind are being engendered which are too plain an augury of a return to the chaos and bloodshed with all their accompaniment of futile cruelty, which hitherto have blackened the pages of Irish history.

From Belfast come reports that mysterious orders are being issued to the special constabulary—which the Free Staters declare aggregates upward of 55,000 men—with mysterious comings and goings, especially by night.

Qualified denials of these reports come from official sources, but still the reports persist, accompanied by equally disquieting reports concerning the movements of Free State soldiers on their side of the border.

It is difficult to estimate the present strength of the Free State army, from which 30,000 men have been discharged in the last six months.

The air is thick with rumors that the Northern government is preparing to seize the disputed area by force. Color is lent to these rumors by the recent reiterations of Sir John Craig, the Ulster premier, and his colleagues that they will not yield any territory the Northern government now holds.

This is the tense situation which has followed Colonial Secretary Thomas' announcement in parliament that he would honor the clause of the Free State treaty calling for a boundary commission in letter and spirit.

The Northern government persists in its declaration not to recognize this provision of the treaty. From Dublin come reports of a rapidly crystallizing sentiment that if the boundary clause of the treaty goes by the board all the other articles of the treaty must go with it. This would mean the reversion of the 26 counties of the Free State to their previous demand for complete and separate independence from Great Britain.

The probability is that in such circumstances local supporters of the Free State might unite with the present out-and-out Republicans and increase the difficulty of the problem which Prime Minister MacDonald's government faces. The government has not indicated what course it will pursue in its announced intention to enforce the boundary clause of the treaty.

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Red Tape on Patents Drives Inventors Mad

The registration of patents in the states of southeastern Europe is attended today with so much red tape, vexatious delay, and uncertainty, that one discouraged Rumanian inventor recently committed suicide rather than endure the strain of getting protection for his idea. Several other persons interested in patents in one way or another have gone insane.

All transactions of this character must be carried on in two or three languages, and are endlessly involved in office routine, complications and legal perplexities.

HEARING RESTORED OFTEN IN 24 HOURS

Amazing Results Secured in One Day by Use of Virex Formerly Known as Rattle Snake Oil.

Deafness and Head Noises need not be dreaded any longer since the discovery of a widely known physician. Now it is possible for some of the most obstinate cases of deafness to be relieved in a day's time by the application of a prescription formerly known as Rattle Snake Oil. This treatment is meeting with wide success all over the country.

Mr. D. Dey, a Nebraska resident, 67 years old, says, "I have used the treatment for only two weeks and my hearing is restored perfectly. The relief was almost instantaneous and now the head noises have disappeared. My catarrh, a case of many years standing, is improving wonderfully."

Mr. Ben Jackson, who lives in Indiana, says, "Before I used Virex I could hear nothing. After ten days I could hear my watch tick."

Angeline Johnson, a Mississippi resident, had been stone deaf for eighteen years. She says, "Virex has stopped my head noises and I can hear the train whistle 3½ miles away."

Roy Fisher, Iowa man, says, "I hadn't heard a watch tick for eleven years—now I can lay my watch on the table and hear it plainly."

Mr. W. A. Lumpkin of Oklahoma says, "After being deaf 38 years, I used your treatment only a few days and hear fairly well."

Mr. Anthony Chapman of Michigan says, "The terrible head noises have stopped entirely and my hearing is practically back to normal."

Deaf Baby Now Hears.

Mrs. Ola Valentine of Arkansas says, "My little boy, now 5 years old, had been deaf since about 4 months of age. Now he hears very well and is learning to talk."

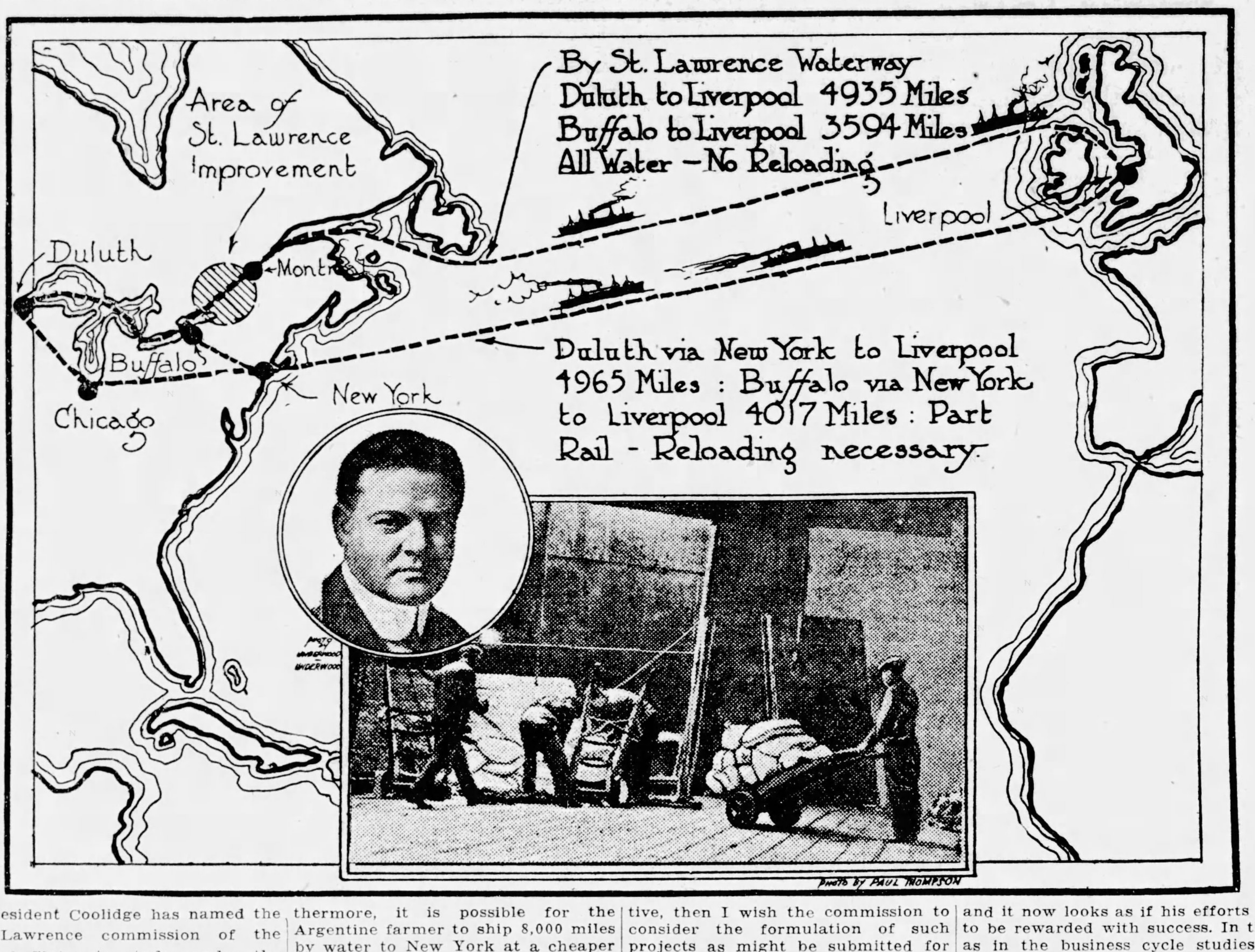
Mr. Mather Pelleys says, "My young son, deaf for years, has used Virex for only three days and he hears almost as well as ever before."

Such amazing reports come from all over this country and Canada. The prescription which is known as Virex, is easily used at home and seems to work like magic in its rapidity on people of all ages.

So confident are we that Virex will restore your hearing quickly, and to introduce this remarkable treatment to a million more sufferers, we will send a large $2.00 treatment for only $1.00 on ten days' free trial. If the results are not satisfactory the treatment costs nothing.

Send no money—just your name and address to the Dale Laboratories, 1642 Gateway Station, Kansas City, Mo., and the treatment will be mailed at once. Use it according to the simple directions. If at the end of 10 days your hearing is not relieved, your head noises gone entirely, just send it back and your money will be refunded without question. This offer is fully guaranteed, so write today and give this wonderful compound a trial. —Advertisement.

Lakes-to-Ocean Waterway Plan Is Seen as Movement to Save U. S. Farmers $360,000,000 Yearly; Coolidge Names Commission to Sound Proposals



Area of St. Lawrence Improvement
By St. Lawrence Waterway
Duluth to Liverpool 4935 Miles
Buffalo to Liverpool 3594 Miles
All Water — No Reloading
Liverpool
Duluth
Montr
Buffalo
Chicago
New York
Duluth via New York to Liverpool 4965 Miles : Buffalo via New York to Liverpool 4017 Miles : Part Rail - Reloading necessary
Photo by PAUL THOMPSON

President Coolidge has named the St. Lawrence commission of the United States to study, under the chairmanship of Herbert Hoover, secretary of commerce, a project which, its proponents assert, will benefit the American farmer to the score of approximately $360,000,000 a year. The ambitious goal is a deepening of the St. Lawrence river, with elimination of 40 locks and improvement of the remaining 13, making possible easy passage from the Great Lakes to the Atlantic for ships with 24-foot draft.

It will be seen from the map that Duluth and Buffalo are closer in miles to Liverpool through the St. Lawrence route than by the partly overland haul to New York. Costly rail rates from Buffalo to New York, plus the cost of unloading at Buffalo and reloading at the Atlantic port into ocean-going vessels, put the midwest farmer at a tremendous disadvantage in European markets as compared with the South American, who can ship direct by water. Furthermore, it is possible for the Argentine farmer to ship 8,000 miles by water to New York at a cheaper cost than the combined rail and water rate from the Great Lakes territory to the same American port.

Five cents a bushel saved on wheat shipments to New England, New York and Europe; cheap shipment of phosphates to the midwestern farmer, and a general pulling together commercially of the Great Lakes territory and the Atlantic seaboard are expected from the proposed improvement.

Coolidge Instructs Hoover.

President Coolidge said in his letter of instruction to Secretary Hoover:

"It is my desire that the commission should thoroughly consider the whole project in its economic and national aspects, should solicit the views of the various sections of the community, should be able to express an opinion as to whether or not the project should be undertaken at the present time. If this judgment should be in the affirmative, then I wish the commission to consider the formulation of such projects as might be submitted for international agreement on construction, finance and administration—all of which of course must be of a preliminary nature as a basis for formal negotiations with the Canadian government, and obviously subject to the views of congress.

"The project of opening the Great Lakes to ocean going ships, and development of the great power resources of the St. Lawrence river, on behalf of both the Canadian and American people, has been a hope long treasured by many millions of our people and it is in the desire that this matter, if it is sound and practicable, should be brought one step nearer to consummation that I am asking you and your fellow commissioners to serve in this matter."

The proposed St. Lawrence improvement has been the object of three years of activity on Secretary Hoover's part. He has worked to bring the two governments concerned to the point of definite negotiations and it now looks as if his efforts are to be rewarded with success. In this, as in the business cycle studies of the national conference on unemployment, the struggle for the Colorado river irrigation plan, the simplification program for manufacturers fostered by the department of commerce and the inauguration of commerce and the inauguration of superpower co-operation in the East, Secretary Hoover has been moved by the belief that all America needs to assure permanent prosperity is wise use of her resources and economic opportunity.

Prominent Men Chosen.

The St. Lawrence commission of the United States includes among its members: James R. Howard, formerly president of the American Farm Bureau federation; James P. Goodrich, Stephen B. Davis, well-known New Mexico attorney; William C. Breed, James E. Davidson, James D. Noonan, Charles L. Allen and Charles P. Craig, secretary, Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Tidewater association.

K STREET RUM DEALS CHARGED

Surprise Witness in Senate Quiz Tells of Payments to Manington.

A sudden return to the more lurid fields in its inquiry was made last week by the senate Daugherty investigating committee.

M. P. Kraffmiller, co-tenant with Howard Manington of the "little green house in K street," in Washington, during the early months of the Harding administration came unheralded to the stand, to tell of money payments, liquor deals, and liquor permits, all based on the "closeness" Manington was alleged to have had to former Attorney General Daugherty. Also, W. J. Burns introduced a fighting phase to the inquiry during examination as to the Montana indictments against Senator Wheeler.

Says Money Passed.

Kraffmiller testified that he came to Washington upon the Harding inauguration, to live with Manington, as a sequel to an acquaintance begun in 1920, when he said he gave Manington, then at Marion, O., some $12,000 or $15,000 to defray costs of President Harding's front porch campaign.

In Washington, Kraffmiller said, he paid Manington $15,000 out of $20,000 paid by the General Drug Co. of Chicago for liquor permits, and $25,000 furnished by J. B. Shever Co., of the same city, for the same purpose.

Admits Means Shadowy.

Mr. Burns testified that Gaston B. Means, now agent of the committee, was being "shadowed" by his instructions, but denied that Bonner, the "shadow," had made away with the documents reported lost by Means.

He conceded likewise that at former Attorney General Daugherty's request, last March, he assigned an agent to look up Senator Wheeler's record. He denied heatedly that his agency had ever entered into the service of George B. Lockwood, secretary of the Republican national committee, investigating Montana incidents which have led to Senator Wheeler's indictment.

Japanese Farmers Oppose Rebuilding

Rural voters in Japan are five times as numerous as those from the cities, say figures published by the Tokio home office.

These figures furnish the most convincing explanation of the legislature's opposition to large-scale plans for the reconstruction of Tokio after the earthquake.

The extraordinary session of the diet which sat last December made impossible any plans which exceeded the barest necessities of reconstruction.

The fact that five-sixths of the representatives were returned by country voters, who do not want the capital rebuilt at the expense of the rural districts, explains the diet's opposition to the ambitious plans presented to it by Viscount Goto, then the home minister and president of the reconstruction board.

Some years ago an American millionaire commissioned a London firm to manufacture an Easter egg capable of holding the whole of his bride's trousseau and jewelry. When it was completed the services of seven men were required to carry it to the owner's house.

REVENUE MEASURE IS IN PROCESS OF BEING ADJUSTED BY SOLONS

The scope of tax reductions provided in the senate revenue bill differs slightly from that proposed in the bill as passed by the house.

The vital sections of the measure, however, were transformed in the senate to conform to the program of the Democratic insurgent coalition, as compared with compromises effected by organization Republican leaders in the house.

All sections on which a difference prevails between the house and senate must be worked out in conference. Provisions adopted by both chambers automatically stand.

The main sections, which must go to conference for final adjustment are the income tax, corporation tax, publicity of returns and estate taxes.

Some Clauses Stay.

Important provisions on which both houses are in practical agreement are:

A cut of 25 per cent on all income taxes payable this year.

Reduction of 25 per cent on earned incomes; the house set $20,000 as the maximum to which this cut could be applied and the senate reduced it to $10,000.

Reductions in many of the miscellaneous and excise taxes and repeal of a number, with excise rate changes effective 30 days after enactment of the bill.

Those excise taxes ordered repealed by both houses and the amount of revenue involved are:

Telegraph and telephone messages, $34,000,000; beverages, $10,000,000; candy, $13,000,000; knives, dirks and daggers, $30,000; liveries, $140,000; hunting, shooting and riding garments, $180,000; yachts and motor boats (sale), $319,000; carpets, rugs, etc., $1,800,000; theaters, $1,600,000; drafts and promissory notes, $2,150,000.

Excise Taxes.

Both houses agreed to the following excise tax reductions:

Exempt theater admissions of 50 cents and under from 10 per cent tax, loss of revenue $33,000,000; cut in half 5 per cent tax on automobile tires and tubes, loss of revenue $21,000,000; exempt automobile trucks and chassis which sell for less than $1,000, loss of revenue $5,000,000; cut in half tax and produce exchange sales, loss of revenue $4,000,000.

Some differences in excise rate reductions are to be worked out in conference. The house proposed to exempt from the jewelry tax all articles selling for $40 or less. The senate cut this down to $25. Both bodies agreed, however, to exempt watches selling for $60 or less.

A 50 per cent cut ordered by the house in the tax on billiards, pool tables and bowling alleys, was rejected by the senate.

The senate voted to increase from 5 to 10 per cent the tax on all coin operated machines. An increase also was voted by the senate in some of the broker's seat taxes. A new tax of 10 per cent on Mah Jong sets was inserted by the senate.

A Party Fight.

The contest in the conference on the income tax scheduled will be principally a fight to put a party label on the provision. These rates vary only slightly, but Democrats obtained credit for the schedule adopted by the senate while the house plan was adopted by a Republican vote. The normal rates in the senate bill are two per cent on incomes under $4,000; four per cent on incomes between $4,000 and $8,000 and six per cent above $8,000. The house provided similar rates except five per cent on incomes between $4,000 and $8,000.

On surtaxes, the house voted for a flat 25 per cent cut in existing rates, making the maximum 37½ per cent on incomes over $200,000. The minimum rate would be made 1½ per cent on incomes of $10,000.

The Simmons surtax schedule would start at one per cent at $10,000 and graduate to 38 per cent at $200,000, with two additional brackets bringing the maximum to 40 per cent on incomes over $500,000. These rates vary little more than one per cent throughout the scale from the house plan, being slightly smaller on the lower incomes, about the same on incomes between $60,000 and $80,000 and slightly higher on the larger incomes.

Table of Incomes.

The following table shows the total amount of tax, including both normal and surtaxes, which a married man with no dependents would have to pay under the various schedules:

N. Income	Pres. Law	House	Senate
$ 3,000	$ 20	$ 7.50	$ 7.50
4,000	60	22.50	22.50
5,000	100	37.50	37.50
10,000	520	265	207.50
20,000	1,720	1,165	1,017.50
30,000	3,520	2,515	2,317.50
50,000	8,640	6,190	6,137.50
80,000	20,040	14,740	14,877.50
100,000	30,140	22,315	22,617.50
200,000	86,640	64,690	65,617.50
500,000	260,640	195,190	199,617.50

In place of the present flat corporation tax of 12½ per cent, unchanged by the house, the senate substituted a schedule calling for a normal tax of nine per cent on corporation earnings and a graduated scale of surtaxes on undistributed profits of the corporation above 10 per cent. This scale would start at one-fourth of one per cent and graduate up to 40 per cent, which would apply on all corporation profits undistributed in excess of 60 per cent.

Publicity Hit.

Opening of tax returns to full publicity and of the proposed board of tax appeals hearings also is opposed by organization Republicans and must be fought out in conference. The house and senate finance committees voted to open tax returns for inspection only by certain congressional committees.

The senate finance committee turned down the house proposal to increase estate taxes from a maximum of 25 per cent to 40 per cent, but the senate then substituted an inheritance tax for the estate tax. The rates on the inheritance taxes start at one per cent on amounts not in excess of $25,000 and graduate up to a maximum of 36 on $5,000,000.

Similar rates were voted for the new gift tax. This tax was written into the bill by the house with rates voted there for the estate tax.

To Seek $30,000,000 Loan of U. S. Banks

Monsuke Fukuzuwa, president of the Radio Electric Co., sails for the United States next week to conclude negotiations for floating a $30,000,000 bond issue, the proceeds to be used for hydro-electric development in Japan.

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The women of some of the semi-civilized tribes in the far north have not infrequently a wardrobe consisting of furs which would be worth from $10,000 to $25,000 at the prices which women in New York or Chicago have to pay for their fur coats.

PARENT C. OF C. RAPS BONUS BILL

United States Chamber Meeting Under Way in Cleveland.

American business is faltering, awaiting a renewed expression of governmental policies, Julius H. Barnes of Duluth, Minn., president of the United States Chamber of Commerce and spokesman for three-quarters of a million affiliated members, said in outlining the aims and ideals of the organization on the eve of the first general session of the 20th annual convention. He urged a vigorous rededication of the nation to the traditional American policy of competitive private enterprise, unhampered by unintelligently directed governmental influence.

Opposes Soldier Bonus.

The address concluded the preliminary session of the convention in which the national council, composed of representatives of some 1,300 affiliated commercial organizations, expressed almost unanimous opposition to the pending soldier bonus bill, and approved the program for the general session.

The resolution against the bonus, introduced by Meyer D. Rothschild of New York, representing the National Jewelry Board of Trade, expressed the hope that "his own conviction" would lead the President to veto the measure. It reaffirmed support of the work of the veterans' bureau in caring for the wounded and disabled, but expressed the view that "there is a strong public sentiment against using the taxing power of the government to levy on all our people in order to make such a grant to able-bodied veterans."

8 - HOUR DAY RULES IN U. S.

Survey of Industries in America Shows Short Week Is Universal.

American history is rapidly accepting the trend toward the eight-hour day and the work week of 48 hours or less. This is indicated by the report of a survey conducted by the National Industrial Conference board, covering every state. The report also points to the conclusion that the American workingman is the most fortunate in the world.

The chief factors in shortening the hours of labor have been the efforts of the workers themselves, voluntary action by employers and legislation. The legal restrictions of working hours constituted the phase of the question toward which the survey was specifically directed. The board conducted extensive research work through its own experts, and combined the data thus assembled with information received from the United States census bureau in advance of publication.

More than half the persons employed in factories of the United States, it was found, are now working 48 hours a week or less, and the establishing of the shorter day has been especially pronounced since the war.

WHEELER TAKES STAND IN PROBE

Montana Senator Denies Charges in Retainer Correspondence.

Documentary evidence relied upon by the department of justice as the basis of the indictment returned by a Montana federal grand jury against Senator Burton K. Wheeler was laid last week before the committee investigating the circumstances of the indictment.

Making his first appearance on the stand since the hearings opened, Senator Wheeler denied specifically that his employment by Gordon Campbell, oil operator, had contemplated anything other than his appearance in Montana litigation. In no conference which led to his retention by the Campbell group, the Montana senator asserted, had the subject of permits been touched upon. He reiterated this statement in answer to questions by Chairman Borah and Senators Sterling and Swanson, members of the committee.

Denies Charges.

"Didn't you give some assurances that when you got to Washington you would straighten out these permit titles?" asked Senator Sterling.

"Positively not, to the best of my recollection," replied the witness.

The pile of photostatic copies submitted by John S. Pratt, special assistant attorney general, who aided in obtaining the indictment, was voluminous. Among them were:

Check for $2,000 drawn by the Gordon Campbell Co. to the order of Wheeler and indorsed by him.

Letter dated Jan. 9, 1923, signed "cashier," transmitting that check and stating "an additional check" would be sent in a few days.

Letter from Wheeler to Campbell, dated March 8, 1923, and written on senate stationery, in which a request was made for further details of "your permits that we discussed" in order that the writer might be able to "intelligently discuss the matter" when he took it up with the interior department.

Wheeler's Telegrams.

Telegrams from Wheeler to Campbell, dated March 14, 1923, informing him of the senator's departure for Europe, adding that the Campbell matter had been "taken up with parties" and suggesting the promoter "see Baldwin" (Wheeler's law partner).

Telegram from Booth to Campbell, dated May 5, declaring "Rhea assignment filed today" and adding that action upon it would be obtained as quickly as possible.

Letter from Wheeler to Campbell, dated June 28, 1923, relating to a meeting on a boat returning to Europe with an individual who might be interested in Campbell's oil prospect.

Letter from Wheeler to Campbell, dated Sept. 25, 1923, reminding the promoter that full payment had not been received for legal services rendered and suggesting that a payment be made to Baldwin to "show your good intentions."

A response from Campbell to the above, dated Oct. 2, in which the writer denied he was "trying to crawl out of an obligation."

A further communication from Wheeler on the subject, declaring he had done "everything I can to help you, but you must in turn do something to try and raise some money."

Chairman Silent.

In submitting the file, Mr. Pratt summarized the correspondence briefly for the committee, as tending to justify the department's move for an indictment.

Senator Wheeler said he had understood that Campbell was pressed for cash and therefore had refused to undertake the work offered unless $2,000 was paid upon an annual retainer of $10,000. This was "to cover litigation in the state courts of Montana," he insisted, and had no reference to any work to be done in Washington.

"I wasn't paid one cent," the witness declared with emphasis, "on any transaction before the government with reference to permits or anything else. The letters Mr. Pratt read will confirm that statement."

"The letters speak for themselves," remarked Senator Sterling.

LABOR REQUESTS FEWER "DON'TS"

Less "Thou Shalt Not" in Laws of U. S. Is Aim of Committee.

Rules for the measurement of "parties, platforms and candidates" in the approaching political contests are laid down in a declaration published last week by the executive committee of the American Federation of Labor non-partisan political campaign committee.

Citing "astounding revelations of the past few months" that "stagger the imagination" and charging that "representatives of reaction and special privilege have fought to protect the enemies of public welfare," the committee demands primarily a revival of the spirit of honesty, integrity and highmindedness in public office."

"Less 'thou shalt not' in our law" and "more law that helps get things done" are urged in the declaration, which lists a number of legislative and constitutional changes desired. The legislative demands include modification of the Volstead act to legalize 2.75 per cent beer, establishment of a permanent immigration policy "of strict exclusion," enactment of soldier bonus legislation, "sharply graduated income and inheritance taxes," repeal of the Sherman anti-trust act, clarification of sections 6, 19 and 20 of the Clayton act, and the abolition of the railroad labor board with the setting up of new machinery for settlement of disputes between carriers and their employes.

The constitutional amendments advocated include the pending child labor proposal and measures to curb the power of courts generally in labor disputes, and give congress authority to validate by a two-thirds majority any law found unconstitutional by the supreme court.

France, the birthplace of Louis Pasteur, the great scientist, set aside six months to celebrate his birthday.

M'ADOO IS PILING UP NEAR MAJORITY FOR NOMINATION BY DEM

BY MARK SULLIVAN

From now on the race for the Democratic presidential nomination is going to look like a McAdoo procession. During the six weeks which intervene before the opening of the New York convention, 13 states will hold primaries or conventions to choose or instruct their delegates.

Of those 13 states, 10 will be for McAdoo in whole or in large part. No more than one of them will be for McAdoo's principal rival, Governor Smith of New York, and it is not certain that even one will be. The result will be that the whole of this pre-convention six weeks is going to be colored by a succession of McAdoo victories, and there is going to be a steady increase of what has become evident during the past week, namely, the disposition to look upon McAdoo as a man who has achieved a remarkable political "comeback."

McAdoo Stands High.

McAdoo's prestige at this moment is high. And the fact is McAdoo has achieved a remarkable personal triumph. McAdoo today has just a little over 400 out of the 1,098 delegates in the convention. It is not possible to state the number exactly because of reasons that will be given in a moment. To this 400 McAdoo will add between 100 and 125 during the remaining six weeks. Consequently, McAdoo has in sight a maximum potential strength of close to 525 delegates. Half the convention would be 549, and a majority would be 550. Under ordinary conditions, any man this close to a majority would achieve the majority. Also, under ordinary circumstances, any man who achieves a majority goes on to the two-thirds necessary to win a Democratic nomination. That has only failed to happen once in the 90 years the Democratic party has had the two-thirds rule. That exception was at Baltimore in 1912, when Champ Clarke achieved a majority, but thereafter fell back and was beaten by Wilson.

Both Safe and Uncertain.

The difficulties faced by McAdoo are concerned first with loyalty on the part of some of the delegates who are nominally for him, and second, with leadership on the convention floor.

The first of these difficulties can be illustrated by the case of Iowa. The Iowa delegation is universally regarded as for McAdoo, and the new Democratic leader in that state, Clyde L. Herring, is one of the most devoted McAdoo men in the country. And yet the writer has been shown what seems to be dependable information that a majority of the individual delegates in the Iowa delegation have personal preferences other than McAdoo. Under what is going to be the extremely delicate balance in the New York convention, can the Iowa delegation be counted on to vote for McAdoo at all times, and especially at just those points in the balloting when defection would be most serious to McAdoo's fortunes? In other states formally counted for McAdoo, it is asserted that there are groups of individual delegates who prefer Governor Smith. These would make some subtractions from the maximum strength assigned to McAdoo.

Floor Leader Problem.

McAdoo's other difficulty will be one of floor management in the convention. Can he register all his potential strength at the psychological moment? For example, the Nebraska delegation is first for the governor of that state, William Jennings Bryan's brother Charlie, and second for McAdoo. Similarly, the Kansas delegation is first for its governor, Jonathan Davis, and second for McAdoo. Just when, and under what circumstances, will these delegations cease to vote for their local state favorites, and throw their strength to McAdoo? Governor Bryan, for example, is believed to be a rather eagerly receptive candidate for the vice presidential nomination.

It is obvious that the whole McAdoo situation is one in which convention management and understandings with other leaders will weigh heavily.

The plan of the McAdoo managers is to consolidate and cement their strength in the convention by an early fight on the "wet" and "dry" issue. The fight on platform comes before the fight on candida McAdoo is a thorough-going 100 cent dry. So are most of his delegates. It is believed that by mak this fight early and conspicuou public sentiment can be arou throughout the country which w put every delegate who is "dry," who comes from a "dry" commun under pressure to vote for McA loyally to the last.

There can be no denying the su cess McAdoo has so far had. H one opponent, who challenged him specific states and in the South the whole, was Senator Underwo At the beginning Underwood's ca didacy was very formidable. It h ample resources, considerable o ganization and experienced mana ment. But Underwood will ent the convention with not many mo instructed delegates than the on from his own state of Alaba McAdoo is clearly the choice of th South, as well as the West. It commonly assumed that Underwo in the opening fight between McAd and Smith, will throw as much his strength as he can to Smith; an that later the Smith strength w be thrown to Underwood, as th second choice. But it must be que tioned whether Underwood will b able to throw his southern delegates to a candidate whom the Sou regards as "wet." It would see more likely that, as between McAdo and Smith, Underwood's southe delegates would prefer to go McAdoo.

While there is now, and will b until the convention opens, a dri toward McAdoo as the leader in th race; there is as yet no conclusiv change in the fundamental probability that the opening fight will b between McAdoo and Smith, th each will be able to veto the othe and that ultimately the conventio will enter the field of the secondar candidates.

At this moment, some of the able leaders in the party are makin what is the most important eleme in the situation, namely, carefu confidential canvasses of the individual 1,098 delegates to find ou the aggregate of personal prefe ences for second choices like Senator Glass, John W. Davis, Senato Ralston and Senator Robinson.

WOULD RE-ROUTE STRAIGHT TICKET

Senator Norris Contends Old System Keeps Good Men Out of Office.

Advocacy of abolition of party designation on state office ballots t "make it impossible to thus vote a straight ticket" and expression of belief that because he was nominated on the Republican ticket, he is not "obliged to help elect everyone on the same ticket" as contained in a letter from Senator George W Norris to his primary campaign manager, C. A. Sorenson, Lincoln made public last week, marks no radical departure from the previous stand of Senator Norris, Sorenson said.

Mr. Sorenson asserted that the letter was but "a repetition of the senator's previous opinions" and said he believed Mr. Norris would make non-political selection of state and county officers a point of his campaign.

Senator Norris said no change in his party affiliation was meant by the assertion in his letter to Charles E Sorenson concerning his not making a campaign over the state for the entire Republican ticket. He added that he did not recall this particular letter, the statement was not new and the letter may have been written a year ago.

The senator said he had made such assertions for the last two years, explaining that in Nebraska the ballots carry party circles, by marking which the vote is cast for the entire ticket, and said he favored abolishing this practice so that citizens might "vote intelligently," by being required to mark the names of the separate candidates.

The Beauty of the Family

By Ada Rogers

ALL her life, Marjorie had been forced to listen to praises of her sister Beatrice's beauty. No one ever complimented Marjorie; it was always "Beatrice—the pretty sister, you know." And Marjorie wondered why she had never been popular with men, as her pretty sister had been. True, Beatrice had beauty, where she had none to speak of; and yet, she was not really an ugly girl. If her complexion had only been better—! People always spoke of the "rosebud cheeks" of her sister, and she wondered, bitterly, why she had been slighted by nature.

The day of Beatrice's wedding, as she was surveying herself in the mirror, in her dainty bridesmaid's' gown, her Aunt Isabel came into the room. Marjorie turned savagely from the mirror. "Auntie," she cried, "why wasn't I born beautiful?"

"My child," her aunt replied, "why do you say you are not beautiful? If you would just do something to clear your skin, you would be as pretty as your sister."

All eagerness, Marjorie begged her aunt to tell her what she could do to remedy this fault. Aunt Isabel replied, "well—I have heard a great deal about Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, suppose you try that and see what it does for you."

Marjorie consulted her physician, who indorsed what her aunt had said, and before long, through faithful adherence to the treatment prescribed by Dr. Pierce she found that her skin was growing soft and creamy, and that the unsightly blotches were rapidly disappearing.

And a year later, on her own wedding day, as she walked up the aisle in all her bridal finery, everyone admitted that she was the beauty of the family.

Marjorie advises every woman to write Dr. Pierce's Invalids Hotel in Buffalo, N. Y., for free medical advice. It will be given you in strict confidence.

Send 10c if you desire a trial package of the Discovery tablets.

Many folks in this state owe their good health to this tonic.

Hazelton, Pa.—"I was all rundown, had no ambition, and little strength to work. My blood was thin and poor, I had no desire for food and was in a nervous condition. I began to feel an improvement after taking a few doses of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery; it gave me new life, enriched my blood and brought back the color I had lost. Two bottles was all I had, but it built me up strong and well. I can recommend the 'Discovery' to anyone as a splendid tonic to enrich the blood."—Mrs. George Boyle, 26½ North Cedar St.